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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Appointments for Western Pennsylvania.

The Republican State Central Committee have made arrangements for holding mass meetings at the following times and places in Western Pennsylvania:

Wednesday evening, August 28th, at Franklin. To be addressed by Hon. T. J. Bigham and Hon. P. C. Shannon.

Saturday, September 7th, at Waynesburg, Hon. R. B. Carnahan and Hon. T. J. Bigham.

FIRST EDITION.

REVERSING THE COURSE OF TRADE.

Germany Comes to America for Locomotives and Railroad Cars.

Pittsburgh Offered the Contract—It is Declined on Account of So Much Home Work.

In this country of new ideas, where brains seek employment as well as hands, where the workman who thinks does so to his pecuniary advantage, the power of genius over opposing circumstances is amply illustrated. That American genius, thought, and energy, will in the future overcome the competitive obstacles of European experience, solid capital and starved labor, and that this country will, in consequence, become the workshop of the world, is a matter of very little doubt. Already, under the fostering influence of the tariff, in many branches of manufacturing, a capacity to successfully meet competition from every quarter has been developed. Since the manufacture of steel was introduced here, such processes of making certain qualities for special uses have been discovered and put in practice that the importation of similar kinds has almost entirely ceased; the American brands being given the preference by purchasers, both on the score of quality and of cheapness.

Fifteen years ago, the American market for table cutlery was wholly given up to the English manufacturers. The introduction of approved machinery, and the ingenuity, which is the characteristic of American mechanics, combined to make tenable an effort to establish home manufactories for such goods, and American makers now have the monopoly of the trade for all the cheap grades, while the importation of all grades is less by at least sixty per cent than it was ten years back.

Similar results have followed in many cases where competitive home factories have been established in other branches of industry, and we, as a people, are just waking up to the fact that in our universality of labor we are developing a self-sustaining power that will speedily render us independent.

A paragraph, published in the columns of this paper some days ago, to the effect that a large order for locomotive engines and railway cars had been received from Europe by the Pittsburgh Locomotive Company, has awakened interest and inquiry in the direction toward which the few facts stated above tend. As it seemed a state of business affairs unprecedented, that Europe should call upon America to furnish an article on which the labor, far more than the material used, imparts a value, a reporter of this paper was sent to make special inquiry into the circumstances of the case. To obtain the information, the reporter visited the office of Mr. David Stewart, President of the Pittsburgh Locomotive Company, and was fortunate enough to find that energetic gentleman at leisure. Upon the subject being introduced, Mr. Stewart made the following general statement in regard to the order. It emanated from the German government, and came through the Consul General representing that government in New York. Emperor William has lately begun, and will soon complete, a long line of railway within his dominions, which, it is contemplated, will be managed upon the same system as are the railroads in America. To equip the road, fifty locomotives and two thousand cars are required of the American pattern. These at present can probably be built somewhat cheaper in Germany than in this country, and but for special considerations would have been built there from drawings and specifications obtained this side the ocean. But the activity of the German people, aroused by the war; the vast stride which the country is taking toward that stage of prosperity and civilization whose influences and tendencies point to a republican equalization of interests; have so hampered the workshops with orders that it was found impossible for so large a demand upon the skill and capacity of the mechanics to be met by the time it was absolutely necessary it should be met. Another consideration also impelled the government to send the order to us. The war and the subsequent busy state of affairs, together with unusual emigration, have made labor scarce, and in many sections of the country a disposition has manifested itself among the workmen to seize the opportunity for a general strike for increased wages. The importation of manufactured articles of so much value, would give the malcontents an impression that it was possible for America to compete with them, and this, it was thought, would not only prevent an attempt of the trade unions to unsettle affairs, but would also have a tendency to impel manufacturers to greater exertions, that their trade might be kept to themselves. Thus, the saving of time, and the moral effect upon the workmen of Germany, were, in the eyes of the government, considerations greater than the pecuniary difference in favor of the home manufacture.

It is a compliment to the enterprise and zeal evinced by Pittsburgh merchants in all matters of manufacturing, that the locomotive works of this city were first offered the order. As, however, the reservation was made that the contract must be fulfilled within three months, this establishment was obliged to decline it. Subsequently, after other large establishments in the United States had also announced their inability to complete the work within the time specified, a second proposition was made to Mr. Stewart. One year would be given in which to all the order. The locomotives and cars might be made in every respect in accordance with the American models, which would permit the ordinary patterns to be used, and thus time be saved.

Mr. Stewart again was obliged to decline the contract, as a large influx of home orders had in the meantime engaged the entire present capacity of the works, as well as the prospective capacity for a year to come. The order has since been distributed among various establishments in the East. Baldwin & Co. will make fifteen of the locomotives; Mason's works at Taunton, Massachusetts, will turn out nearly as many more, and the rest will come from various smaller works.

Notwithstanding the fact that other considerations besides that of cheapness influenced the order from Europe in this case, it will not be surprising to manufacturers should a legitimate exporting trade develop in locomotives. In all parts of Europe except Russia the locomotive engines are built after the method in vogue in England.

There the driving wheels are made exclusively of wrought iron, tired with their own steel. Here the drivers are cast, and the steel tires purchased of American manufacturers. Experience has shown that the cast iron wheel possesses the requisite strength while it is very much cheaper than the wrought. Another material difference in the manner of making, which gives the preference both in point of security and economy to locomotives of American manufacture, is the style in which the boilers are constructed. The method of over-lapping and riveting used in America is popularly understood. In England the edges, where the joint is to be made, are brought close together, and a welt above and underneath is laid over the crack, and through the welt the rivets are sent. This plan necessitates more labor and consequent greater cost. The joint is weaker, but as any other way of effecting the object would cause a departure from rules handed down from an egotistical generation to an obstinately revering one, the experience of American mechanics is still disregarded. Year after year new means of accomplishing some desired end are found here, and put in immediate practice, and as at present the difference in price between American and English work is small, certainly before long ingenuity will triumph over pauperism.

Already Russia, having adopted our system of railroads, finds it best to purchase the rolling stock for the same here. Messrs. Winans, of Baltimore, have for nearly two years past been building locomotives and cars for that country, and with the new introduction into Germany a new era may dawn for America, in which manufacturers will assert and enforce their supremacy.

It is certainly a gratifying commentary on the prosperity of our Pittsburgh locomotive establishment, as well as those in other parts of the country, that an order of such magnitude, and promising such a liberal pecuniary return, was obliged to beg the consideration of the manufacturers.

STATE NEWS.

Locomotive works will soon be in operation at Lancaster, and employ about seven hundred hands.

In digging a well for Dr. Charles Huston, Coatesville, Chester county, when forty feet below the surface the workmen stuck a stratum of black swamp mud. In this was found imbedded a piece of wood in a perfect state of preservation. The piece showed no signs of decay, yet from the depth at which it was found it must have been there for centuries. The water was struck just below this stratum.

Ex-Governor Curtin.

[From the Tribune of Monday.]

Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, who has represented our government for three and a half years at St. Petersburg with the same ability that gave him so enviable a fame among our war Governors, reached home again, yesterday afternoon, in somewhat impaired health. The declarations in the administration papers that he returns to take the stump for the re-election of President Grant are entirely without warrant. He has been beset on all hands to this end, but to none of the envoys, not even to the Warwick who went from Paris to London to entreat him, did he give any authority whatever to speak for him. When he has recovered a little from the fatigues of the voyage, and from his present indisposition, he will be found abundantly able to speak for himself; and it is not likely that his hosts of friends in Pennsylvania will see any reason for disappointment in what he says.

A German scientist, who has made the distribution of nerves to the ear of the mouse a subject of special examination, calls attention to the fabulous richness of the organ in nerves, the bat's wing being in comparison but poorly supplied. According to the doctor's estimate, a mouse's ear, of ordinary size, presents on an average six thousand nerve terminations, or, for both ears, twelve thousand. The function of this elaborate development is probably, as in the case of the bat's wing, to enable the animal to guide its way through dark, narrow passages.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration—The Question of Indemnity Settled—Amount of Damages.

GENEVA, August 27.—There is every reason to believe that the arbitrators have settled in principle the question of indemnity, and have fixed approximatively the amount to be awarded for vessels destroyed by Confederate cruisers. It is probable that the total amount of damages awarded the United States will be between three and four millions sterling. No dependence is to be placed on reports which represent the amount as above or below these extremes. Some further claims remain to be settled. The question of payment of interest on the sums awarded, which has not yet been approached, will be considered in Thursday's sitting.

Banquet to Admiral Alden, U. S. N.

BERLIN, August 27.—A brilliant banquet was given yesterday evening in honor of Admiral Alden, of the United States Navy, by Hon. George Bancroft, American Minister. Admiral Alden went to Dresden to-day, but will return in time to witness the festivities attending the meeting of the Emperors.

Elections in Spain.

MADRID, August 27.—The *Impacial* newspaper says the returns thus far received show that one hundred and seventy Radicals, sixty-four Federals, ten Conservatives, four Independents and thirteen Carlists have been chosen.

MADRID, August 27.—The latest election returns increase the Radical majority in the Cortes. So far two hundred and seventy Radicals, seventy-five Republicans and twenty-six Conservatives of various shades have been elected. Returns are still incomplete.

Apprehending Carlists.

PARIS, August 27.—The French authorities are interning all Carlists found in the southern departments suspected of complicity in the plot for insurrection against the Spanish government.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, August 27.—The steamships Atlantic, City of Brooklyn, Nile, Hanover, Rhein, Ohio and Tennessee have arrived from America.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 27, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝. United States 5-20s of '62, 92½; do of '65, 93; do of '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 88. The weather is fair but unfavorable to the crops.

PARIS, August 27.—Rentes 55 francs 55 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 27.—Cotton firm; middling upland 9⅞a10d; Orleans 10¼d; sales 2,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales. California white wheat 12s; red spring 11s 6da11s 9d; red winter 12s 2d; receipts of wheat the past three days were 10,000 bushels; American 2,000 bushels. Flour 28sa28s 6d. Corn 28s. Barley 3s. Peas 35s 6d. Lard 40s 6d. Cheese 62s. Cumberland middles 34s; short rib middles 37s 6d.

FRANKFORT, August 27.—United States bonds 96⅛.

RAILROAD SMASH-UP.

Double Collision Near Jersey City—Great Damage—Cars and Freight Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27.—The express train on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, for this city, at noon ran into a freight train for New York a mile and a half from Jersey City. The New York freight train consisted of twenty-eight cars. The fifteenth car jumped off the track, and striking the end of the bridge, carried it off the abutment, carrying the rest of the train down on the Reading track, twenty feet below. This disaster had hardly occurred when a train of ninety coal cars, fully laden, came running up to the bridge. The engineer and fireman jumped from the engine and escaped with their lives, though sustaining some slight injuries. In a moment more the train collided with terrific force with the huge pile of ruins which filled the chasm. The shock to the train threw every car from the track, while ten were completely smashed and battered up, lying piled upon each other. Some were tossed a distance of twenty feet, and others were thrown back upon the train.

Their wreck was complete. In a few minutes after the collision of the coal train a conflagration ensued, which destroyed all the cars that plunged into the chasm, with all their valuable merchandise and locomotive. The latter was completely destroyed, and lay piled upon the charred cars and ruins of the bridge. The cars of the New York train contained dry goods. The fire department was quickly summoned, but despite the efforts of the firemen all that was combustible went to ashes.

MURDER IN BALTIMORE.

A Mysterious Case—Singular Statement of an Arrested Party.

BALTIMORE, August 27.—Mrs. Amelia Wheat, aged seventy-eight, residing at No. 634 Lombard street, was murdered in her bed by shooting about two o'clock this morning. Her nephew, named James Upperone, has been arrested and charged with the murder.

BALTIMORE, August 27.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. Amelia Wheat, who was murdered this morning, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death by a pistol shot fired by some party to the jury unknown. Jesse Upperone, who has been arrested, is a law student, and said to have sustained an unquestionable reputation among those who knew him, was in the house, and the first to give the alarm of "murder." On the arrival of an officer Upperone stated that during the night his aunt called to him and requested him to come in her room, as she felt nervous. He did so, laying down on the bed by the side of Mrs. Wheat, and shortly thereafter fell asleep. How long he slept he does not know, but was suddenly awakened by the report of a pistol, when he discovered a man retreating from the room to the front door. He instantly sprang from the bed and fired two shots from his own revolver at the retreating robber and murderer, who escaped. Mrs. Wheat was shot through the left temple.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 27, 1872.

A BURGLAR-POLICEMAN.

Policeman William J. Aiken was arrested this morning while committing a burglary on his beat. He confesses to seventeen burglaries within a few months. Another officer was arrested as an accomplice.

A REPORTER FEIGNS LUNACY.

A newspaper reporter having feigned lunacy, was sent to Bloomingdale Asylum, where he remained two weeks. Upon a writ of *habeas corpus* being issued for him, he was discharged by the Superintendent to evade investigation.

RAILROAD PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

The property of the Staten Island Railroad Company, at auction to-day, was knocked down to George Law for $399,000. The steamer Westfield was sold separately, bringing $46,000.

THE SUPREME COURT TO DECIDE.

The New Jersey City Police Commissioners have determined to bring the question of the legality of their appointment before the Supreme Court, which meets November 6th. The old Commissioners and members of the police force have received no pay since August 1st, and the Mayor refuses to sign any more warrants for the payment of their claims.

NOT WORTH A DOLLAR.

Victoria Woodhull and her sister, Tennie C. Claflin, were examined to-day as judgment debtors in a suit brought against them by Brinkerhoff Myers. Both testified that they do not own a dollars' worth of property.

NEWS NOTES.

Arrived, steamer China, from Liverpool.

The shooting of John Hart by James Corrigan, in the *Evening Express* office to-day, was accidental.

Albany Water Commissioners Impeached.

ALBANY, August 27.—Water Commissioners Henry A. Martin, Erastus Corning, Visscher Ten Eyck and James Kidd have been impeached by the Common Council. They are charged with having negligently and willfully permitted the waters of Sand creek and Tivoli Lake to become the receptacle of drainage and filth of cattle yards, hog pens, privies, dwellings and other buildings, negligently and willfully omitting to supply the city of Albany with a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome water, and negligently and willfully permitting the waters of Tivoli Lake to run waste and to be diverted from their use in supplying the city of Albany with water. A committee was appointed to try the Commissioners on the charges.

Northern Ohio M. E. Conference—State Fair Entries.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, August 27, 1872.

The Northern Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Simpson presiding, commence their thirty-third session in this city to-morrow. About one hundred and thirty ministers will be in attendance.

Secretary Klippart, of the State Board of Agriculture, is now here, and has opened an office to receive application for entries. The entry books are to be closed Tuesday evening, September 3d.

Robbery at Elrod's—Thief Caught.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ELROD'S, PA., August 27, 1872.

A robbery was committed at this station last night by one John Early. After a sharp chase the parties robbed succeeded in capturing the culprit at Shaner's Station. Seventy-five dollars, stolen by him, was recovered. He was taken before a magistrate at McKeesport and committed to jail for trial.

Burglars at Urbana, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

URBANA, OHIO, August 27, 1872.

Burglars have commenced operations again in this city. A few nights since they made a raid on the houses of T. H. Berry and E. W. Stafford, and succeeded in making quite a haul.

Expelled from the Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, August 27—The Board of Trade this morning expelled John B. Lyon & Co., and Hugh Maher, for their connection with the recent events in the wheat market.

BEAVER COUNTY.

The Political Outlook—The Skies Bright.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW BRIGHTON, August 26, 1872.

The prospect for the Republican party was never brighter in Beaver county. The Republicans of the county are thoroughly aroused, and the County Committee has perfected the best organization we ever had in the county. From every section the reports are encouraging, and our oldest politicians say they never remember a time when the local vigilance committees and the masses of the party were so willing to work and as anxious for success as this year. This in some measure is owing to the treachery of a small number of Republicans, but in a large measure is due to the love and admiration of the people for Gen. Grant. The Beaver *Argus* has gone clear over to the enemy, and is the organ of the opposition; but this will help rather than injure us. We have ten marching clubs in the county, embracing eight hundred voters, all of whom are uniformed or awaiting uniforms. These are distributed as follows: Beaver Falls, 150; New Brighton, 100; Rochester, 100; Bridgewater, 50; Beaver, 50; Darlington, 100; Industry, 50; Ohio township, 50; Green township, 100, and Baden, 50. A number of local meetings have been held, and preparations are making to hold others in every township in the county. Our mass meeting is fixed for the 19th of September, and we expect our candidate for Vice President at that meeting. There will also be a large meeting at Bridgewater, August 31st, and at Beaver, September 3d. Look for a large majority in Beaver county for Gen. Hartranft and the whole ticket in October.

DEMOCRATIC CRITICISM

OF CHARLES R. BUCKALEW.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Transcript* is a Democratic paper of standing and influence, which has thrown its weight in the present canvass against Charles R. Buckalew. From an exhaustive article in the last issue we quote as follows:

Mr. Buckalew, "trooly loil" as he claims to be, is averse to "the cry of the people—loyalty—as in war times." He thinks that that ought to be stopped, although he ventures upon a vindication of his particular "war record." Let us see what this "war record" was. In the fall of 1860 the practical work of secession was begun. That it would be attempted was known to Buchanan, his Cabinet and by the public men of the period long before. One by one the secession resolutions of the Southern Legislatures were passed. One by one the Southern Senators and Representatives went out. One by one the members of Buchanan's Cabinet withdrew. The Star of the West had been fired upon while going to the relief of a national garrison. The President of the nation was inaugurated at the point of the bayonet. Pennsylvanians, Democrats and Republicans, had been shot down in the streets of Baltimore while going to the protection of the national capital.

At last the Old Flag was fired upon, and, as if by holy inspiration, the whole North rallied to the standard of their country. "The Federal Union must be preserved" was sworn by every patriotic lip. Democrats, Republicans, true men everywhere lent every energy of heart and mind to the nation's cause. Troops poured upon the President, and words of cheer went out from Union homes. Pennsylvania burned with the fervor of an earnest patriotism. Patterson, McClellan, Heintzelman, Coulter, Ent, Nagle, Kane, Hartranft, Campbell, Wistar, Sam. Randall, Hambright, Butler, Davis, Reno, Muhlenberg, Negley, Humphreys, Reynolds, Bohlen, Stone, Allen, Meade, McCall, Doubleday, Crawford, Slemmer, Lewis, Gregg, Franklin, Cullum, Ricketts, Meredith, Hoffman, Butler, Price, Richter Jones, Averill, Lippey, Murphy, McCandless, Pat. McDonough, and a hundred thousand men trod proudly the path of patriotism and duty.

Two years and more went by, and, in victory or defeat, the national impulse never flagged—two years and more of slaughter, and sacrifice, and sorrow. In all that time, where was Charles R. Buckalew, and what word of cheer was given by him in the hour of the nation's fate? No one can answer this better than himself, and as, like Colonel Forney, we like "fair play," we proceed to give Buckalew's own record: "*Shortly after my election* (to the United States Senate), *in July*, 1863, I prepared an essay upon the existing political situation in this country, and especially with reference to the war that was then pending." Bearing in mind the date, the reader will observe, that, while Pennsylvania had raised and put in the field one hundred and eighty-three regiments, and while tens of thousands of her sons had been maimed or killed in battle, and while every true heart was throbbing with prayerful anxiety, and every manly voice was raised in the Union cause, Mr. Charles R. Buckalew *sat stolid and indifferent for twenty-seven months*, and only declared himself in "an essay" after he was elected to the Senate.

The temple was fired, and the incendiary was still plying his torch, the edifice threatened to crumble away, and its loyal sentinel, in view of all, sat quietly down, like a statesman, to discuss in "an essay" the danger of fire and the boldness of the incendiary, without any attempt to arrest either. But even this was an enforced duty. It will be remembered that the Democratic party, in 1862, *on its war record*, swept the country along with Pennsylvania. It thus secured the Legislature by a majority of one. The battles of Gettysburg and Vicksburg had been won, and the end was supposed to be near at hand. It was safe then to discuss abstract questions, and specially so as Mr. Buckalew could not be disturbed in his place for six long years. He could parade his platitudes for patriotism, but, in so doing, he could deceive nobody as to the fixed fact from the outset of the war, *for two years and three months*, and at a time, too, when his country needed everything to save it from destruction, Charles R. Buckalew *never uttered one loyal word, or made a sign of fidelity to the Union.* For what he voted and how he voted, we shall discuss again. His feeling is typified in his silence, as stated by himself.

It is further illustrated by the singular circumstances that both he and Judge Black accidentally met at Niagara Falls afterward, and held intercourse with Holcombe, the traitor, whose mission was to "disrupt the Eastern and Western States," and to "carry the war," in the words of Jeff. Davis, "*where food for the sword and torch* await our armies, in the densely populated cities of the North," and which took years of industry and millions of money to build." To verify this prediction, and to fulfill the promise of President Pierce, that the fighting will not be along Mason and Dixon's line merely, but "*it will be within our own borders, in our streets*," was Holcombe's work, and, with such a scoundrel, Buckalew, in his loyalty, found fitting companionship. It will take more than his statesmanship, or the testimony of his co-conspirator to satisfy the people of Pennsylvania that this hobnobbing was not purposed and premeditated.

The test of this most remarkable effort is of the usual material—a clamor for "reform" without any plan of reaching it except the poor recourse of Buckalew's election. He suggests no measures of immediate relief, much less does he pledge himself to any direct policy of action. His pledges are not worth the breath required to utter them, and the "reform" that would be brought about may be guessed after reviewing his faithlessness as a Senator. Divested of its froth, this Lancaster pronunciamento is the lamest and tamest appeal that was ever made in this or any other State. As a defense it falls of its own weight—while as a campaign document it is a thousand times worse than a wet blanket. If Mr. Buckalew proposes a canvass of the State on that line he will discover, long before October, that what he knows about campaigning is inconsiderably little.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Hon. E. O. Hamlin, a native of Wayne county, in this State, has written a strong letter in favor of the election of President Grant. Judge Wayne has been a Democrat ever since he reached voting age, and was once the Democratic candidate for Governor of Minnesota, the State in which he has long resided.

Hon. Conrad Moser, Jr., of Wisconsin, a legislator of considerable experience, and, as has been claimed by the Greeley papers, "the leader of the German stampede in his county," has written a letter in which he renounces the fellowship of the sham Reformers. Hon. Orlando Brown, State Senator from the same district, has also lately been claimed as an adherent of Greeley. He is advocating the election of President Grant. Hon. Solon H. Clough, Judge of the Northwestern Circuit, who was likewise claimed, and whose name was even placed upon the Greeley State Central Committee, has written a letter, declaring his firm adhesion to the Republican party and its nominees.

Hon. Samuel B. Axtell, formerly a Democratic member of Congress from California, has recently been visiting New Jersey, and in the course of a conversation with a personal friend, said that he had determined, after mature deliberation, to give his influence and vote to Gen. Grant in the present contest. He could not but regard the election of Greeley as a calamity to the country, and he did not feel satisfied, as a citizen having a deep interest in its prosperity, to simply occupy a negative position and refuse to vote. Mr. Axtell is a man of large influence and great personal popularity in his adopted State, having been twice elected to Congress from the San Francisco district, each time by majorities of about 5,000—a district which, both before his candidacy and since has been carried by the Republicans.

The Oregon Democrats do not seem to be very hilarious just now, or at all well pleased with the strange dishes set before them. The Portland *Oregonian* gives some illustrative incidents. Numbers of prominent Democrats in that city, it says, claim that they have always thought more of principle than men, and inasmuch as the Democratic party has thrown overboard all its principles they shall select men to suit themselves. Therefore they expect to vote for Grant. In another article the *Oregonian* says: "In the eastern counties of Oregon, Democracy don't take kindly to Greeley. In fact, in many parts of that Democratic stronghold the Democrat who talks of voting for him is tabooed by his neighbors, and treated as a pariah."

The Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror* says: "Mr. Greeley could not fail to see that the reception he met in our State was a heartless one. He came to New Hampshire with the expectation that the entire Democratic party and half the Republicans of the State would receive him with open arms. He fancied that New Hampshire, his native State, would give him such an ovation as would send a 'tidal wave' across the continent, and bear him into the Executive chair without an effort of his." The *Mirror* thinks he is pretty well undeceived by this time.

A prominent Democratic leader in Maine sorrowfully admits that he sees signs of a reaction against Mr. Greeley in that State.

It is commonly thought General Slocum will be the candidate of the New York Democrats for Governor against General Dix, nominated by the Republicans.

Hon. Jesse D. Bright, ex-United States Senator from Indiana, is now sojourning at the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, and in conversation with the guests he takes no pains to conceal his disgust at the nomination of Greeley. He gives it as his opinion that Greeley and Brown have not the slightest chance of being elected.

Hon. William A. Ferry, who was late a Democratic candidate for Congress in Western Michigan, refuses to support Greeley, and advocate the nomination of a straight Democratic ticket.

Not long ago some Greeleyites in Connecticut advertised a list of gentlemen as the Liberal Republican State Committee, including the name of Rev. John Churchill, a distinguished clergyman of the State, as the member from the Sixteenth district. This rather surprised his friends, until they heard from him. He has set himself right on the record by a letter, which the Bangor *Standard* quotes as follows: "Your kind letter is just received; you say that you are 'surprised and grieved' to see my name in the papers as one of the 'State Committee,' &c. So am I. It is without my knowledge or consent, and wholly against my feeling."

Governor Hoffman puts the Democrats of New York in an unenviable position, when he gives as his main reason for declining renomination the fact that it has been represented to him that the best act of all his administration has rendered him unpopular with that party. Party government is dishonored when an office-holder who performs an independent act is therefore no longer available, but must be sacrificed to give way to some one with no antecedents.

Ex-Governor Hoppin, of Rhode Island, who has been claimed for Greeley, says he is not for crow once, but chooses Grant because he is honest, fearless; understands the whole situation; has made fewer mistakes than those having fewer and smaller problems to solve; is falsely accused; has made the country more happy and prosperous than it ever was; gives confidence to politics and business, and will continue to do so, and deserves renomination for past conduct.

The Fayetteville (North Carolina) *Eagle*, although a Democratic paper, speaks to its party boldly. In a late issue, speaking of the election and the success of the Republican State ticket, it says: "The people, the Conservative party, do not see the great benefit in 'reforming' things when reform has been so much promised and so seldom practiced. The effect of our victory in 1870 has been counteracted, and that by our own party mismanagement. Stuffed ballot-boxes and fraudulent registration may be the cry in some places, but was the vote fraudulent in Wilkes, Yadkin and Alexander? There was little, if any, unfair or illegal voting in Cumberland, yet we lose from our majority in 1870, notwithstanding our almost superhuman efforts. No; we need try no longer to disguise facts."

STATE POLITICS.

The Reading *Dispatch* says: "Six years ago when Hiester Clymer ran for Governor against Governor Geary, a large number of Republicans in Caernarvon, and Robeson, and Union townships, where Mr. C. had extensive family connections, voted for him. In Reading alone, Clymer that year received two or three hundred Republican votes, and in the whole county nearly or quite five hundred. Again, in 1869, Governor Geary was "cut" to the extent of at least three hundred votes by Republicans in the liquor interest. *This* year the defection against the Republican candidate for Governor is less than it was on both occasions when Governor Geary was the candidate. We know of no Grant man in the whole county that will vote against Hartranft, and are quite sure that Hartranft's vote will be the largest ever cast for Governor by the Republicans of Berks."

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Currency Balance.

HEAVY PAYMENTS OF PENSIONS.

The Burglarized Baltimore Bank.

Important Revenue Law Decision Forthcoming.

The Geneva Arbitration Tribunal.

Early Completion of Its Labors.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1872.

State of the National Treasury.

The currency balance in the Treasury, which a few days ago was reduced to about four millions, is enlarging again and steadily increasing. The diminution of the assets was due to two causes: the heavy payments of pensions and the falling off in the receipts of internal revenue under the new law, which took effect August 1st. Nearly eight millions of dollars, and all in currency, have been paid out of the Treasury for pensions within the last few weeks. The acting Secretary of the Treasury Department does not anticipate any difficulty in obtaining the two millions of bonds which he has advertised to buy in New York to-morrow at prices below the market rates for gold, the process of forcing gold down, in which the speculators indulged last week, while bids were being examined, having resulted altogether unprofitably to those engaged in it. In any event, however, the Treasury will purchase only the bonds what it can secure on satisfactory terms, there being no obligation to take the entire amount advertised for at the beginning of the month.

The Vienna Exposition.

The Bureau of Education to-day received a letter from Minister Jay, transmitting and favorably recommending a suggestion of Baron Schwartz, of Austria, that the United States government would present at the Vienna Exposition a representation of the American common school system, including a school house and its apartments. The request will probably be complied with.

Condition of the Burglarized Bank.

Bank Examiner Adams reports that the Third National Bank of Baltimore, lost by the recent burglary of its vaults, $65,000 in notes and $15,000 in bonds. The bank has an undivided surplus of $85,780, and is financially sound.

More of the Reverend Maligner.

The Douglass Brothers, publishers of the *National New Era*, state in a card this morning that Rev. C. W. Denison, who has lately appeared against President Grant, obtained leave from them to take subscriptions for their paper and pay his expenses out of his collections, but that they have never received any money from Denison and believe that he defrauded them.

Decision Upon the New Revenue Law.

Attorney General Williams has completed and will to-morrow deliver his opinion on the question as to the date of the new internal revenue law, involving the rate of tax to be paid on tobacco in bonded warehouses between June 6, the date of the approval of the act, and July 1, the date on which it took effect. For some reason or other the impression is abroad to-night that the opinion will reverse the ruling of Commissioner Douglas, and fix the rate of tax at twenty-four cents.

Conviction Under the Civil Rights Law.

A prominent restaurant keeper in this city was convicted to-day, and sentenced to pay $100 fine, for a violation of the recent civil rights bills of the local Legislature. The particular offense was a refusal to sell a colored man a drink of whisky, and the defendant's counsel asked for a dismissal of the case on the ground that it was detrimental to the public interest to compel restaurant keepers to sell whisky. Judge Snell, however, said he thought the law was wise and beneficent.

Cabinet Meeting To-Day.

President Grant, with General Porter, will return to Washington to-morrow morning. Secretary Fish will also be here, and a Cabinet meeting, attended by nearly all the members, will be held. The President will sign the pardons of four of the Ku-Klux prisoners at Albany during his visit.

Indian Frauds Investigation.

Another Commission to take testimony in reference to the Wright Indian frauds, will leave in a few days for the Indian Territory. It is intended to submit the evidence thus obtained to Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, the arbitrator, to whom the civil branch of the case has been referred.

Alabama Claims and San Juan Boundary.

The State Department has received dispatches to-day from Geneva announcing the favorable progress of the business before the tribunal of arbitration, and the prospect of a final completion of its labors by the middle of next month. Dispatches have also been received from Berlin, stating that the decision of the Emperor William on the San Juan boundary question is nearly ready.

INSANE ASYLUM EXPOSE.

A "Tribune" Reporter Used as an Instrument—Strange State of Affairs.

NEW YORK, August 27.—The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish the following: "On August 14th, Julius Chambers, reporter of the *Tribune*, was consigned to Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, through the regular process of law, and was placed by the assistant physician in charge in the ward for excited patients, being thought a dangerous maniac. At the end of a week he appeared by instruction of this office, to be so much improved that he was removed to the ward for quiet patients, and encouragement was held out by the same physician that in six or seven weeks he might be discharged. On Saturday last, after a writ of *habeas corpus* for his release had been served, Dr. David T. Brown, superintendent of the institution, talked with him for an hour or two, and being familiar with the disease he simulated, at once saw that the reporter was sane. On Monday, at the earnest solicitation of the physician and legal adviser of the asylum, consent was given that he be released without further public legal proceedings. Two reputable physicians, a medical student and professional nurse, pronounced the man a violent lunatic, dangerous to himself and others. It was charged that strangers to patients sometimes committed them; it was therefore decided that absolute strangers should be employed. It was said that police justices committed without examination; the justice who sent our reporter to Bloomingdale never saw him at all, and does not know the names of the persons or physicians who made the application. The governor of the asylum would receive no patient without his indorsement; it was therefore decided to avoid this governor altogether, and in spite of the strict regulations; the physician in charge received the patient, and without even asking the name of the gentlemen who committed him, and after an examination of less than one minute consigned him to the ward for excited persons. It was also charged that the physicians connived at the removal of patients for whom writs of *habeas corpus* had been procured, having some means of communication with the court by which they were advised in advance of such proceedings. To test this question a writ of *habeas corpus* was served; but the prisoner had not been removed, and no suggestion was made of removal, but strenuous efforts to keep the matter from the courts were made, and finally with success.

THE BOURBONS.

Another Accession to the "Straights."

NEW YORK, August 27.—At a meeting of the Apollo Hall General Committee, held to-night, it was resolved, after considerable discussion, to send delegates to the Louisville Convention.

New York Straight Democratic Convention.

NIAGARA FALLS, August 27.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of straight-out Democrats of the Thirtieth district of this State was held at this place to-day. George Sprague and Galen Miller were chosen delegates to the Louisville Convention. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the action of the Baltimore convention, and pledging hearty support of the straight out Democratic ticket.

Straight Democratic Convention in Kansas.

TOPEKA, KS., August 27.—The straight Democrats assembled in this city to-day to elect delegates to the Louisville Convention. W. H. Peckham was elected President, and on taking the chair stated that he had received encouraging words in favor of the Louisville movement from all sections of the State. Five delegates to the Louisville Convention were elected. A State Central Committee was appointed, with authority to issue a call for a convention to nominate a State and Electoral ticket. Resolutions repudiating the Greeley movement and indorsing Charles O'Conor for President were adopted.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, August 27, 1872, 7 P. M.
PROBABILITIES.

Northerly to northeasterly winds and generally clear weather will prevail on Wednesday over the New England and Middle States; generally clear weather over the Southern States east of the Mississippi; easterly to southerly winds, increasing cloudiness and probably areas of rain for Northwest, and gradually extend eastward over the upper lake region and toward the lower Ohio valley during Wednesday.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Rev. James Roosevelt Bailey, Catholic bishop of the diocese of Newark, on Monday received, from Pope Pius, a bull announcing his appointment as an Archbishop at Baltimore, to succeed Archbishop Spaulding. It is dated July 30th, and signed with the fisherman's seal, the emblem of St. Peter.

G. W. Martin, of Ripley county, Tennessee, who a few days ago murdered his wife and threw her body into a pond, was taken out of jail on Sunday night by twenty armed men, taken a few rods a way from the jail, and twelve charges of buckshot, from as many shot-guns, emptied into his body.

A large fire broke out at Orrville, Ontario, to-day and destroyed the principal part of the town. Loss over $200,000; insurance not ascertained.

The steamer Petrel struck a barge, containing five hundred tons of iron ore, on the rocks opposite Louisville, and sunk it. The barge broke to pieces, but the ore will be saved.

A dozen cases of sun-stroke were reported at Cincinnati yesterday.

All the engines were operating in the Exposition building at Cincinnati yesterday. Machinery is going rapidly into power hall, and most of the oil pictures in the art gallery are hung. All over the building, space is being mapped off. Applications are double those of any previous Exposition.

The old man Flatfoot, who was cut in the head with an ax in Cincinnati, by an insane man, a couple of weeks ago, and was reported dead, is in a fair way of recovery.

A destructive incendiary fire occurred at Mt. Carmel, Ill., early Tuesday morning, which destroyed $25,000 worth of property, upon which there was an insurance of less than $3,000.

Maine Veterans.

Mass Convention at Portland.

Gen. Burnside Replies to Strictures Upon Him in Signing the Call for the Pittsburgh Convention—Addresses by Gens. Butler, Harlan and Others.

PORTLAND, MAINE, August 27.—A mass convention of Union soldiers of Maine met at City Hall this afternoon. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and was called to order by Gen. J. W. Starbird. Gen. Selden Conner, of Augusta, a maimed soldier, was chosen President, and delivered a speech of welcome. On the platform were Gen. Burnside, Senator Wilson, Gen. John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, Fred. Douglass and others.

The President announced Gen. Burnside, who was enthusiastically received. He alluded to the efficiency of Maine soldiers, and spoke directly to his comrades, leaving political matters to others. He referred to the strictures made upon him on account of signing the call for the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburgh, and said that being Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic did not deprive him of the right of joining the fortunes of any political party he chose. He then declared himself in favor of Grant and Wilson.

General Butler was next introduced, and spoke on the general issues of the day. The crowd had now become so great that another meeting was organized in the adjacent hall, where addresses were made by General Harlan and others.

General Butler was followed by General John Caldwell, of Maine, after which the meeting adjourned until evening.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a series of resolutions.

The first declares that the continued success of the Republican party in the State is the sole security of reform and progress.

Second, That the illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant have commended him to the hearts and judgment of the American people, and that with him for a leader we cannot in the future, any more than in the past, fail of success. The third hails with delight the nomination of Henry Wilson for the Vice Presidency.

The fourth enters an indignant protest against any scheme of reconciliation that embraces the remotest intimation of pensioning rebel soldiers or their heirs.

The fifth declares that when Horace Greeley declared that he hoped "the time would come when the soldier who fought with Lee and Johnson will occupy as proud a position in the hearts of the people as the soldier who fought with Sherman," he forfeited all claim to the support and esteem of the great body of men who maintained the nation's honor.

The sixth approves the object of the National Soldiers and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburgh.

The seventh declares it is the duty of every Republican soldier to give his hearty co-operation to swell the Republican majority.

In the evening an immense audience assembled long before the hour fixed. They were addressed by Senator Wilson, Frederick Douglass, General Harlan and Benj. Butler, after which the resolutions were adopted and the convention adjourned. A large and brilliant torchlight procession marched through the principal streets. Organized campaign companies were present from Bangor, Augusta, Lewiston and Auburn. Many buildings were illuminated.

GENERAL BANKS.

His First Speech in the Campaign.

BOSTON, August 27.—Gen. Banks made his first speech of the campaign to-night, at Lynn, on the occasion of a Greeley and Brown flag raising, to a large audience. He said: In the present issues there are no more Democrats, and no more Republicans, but patriotic men, who sacrifice their prejudices, as one party and one man stand before the country in support of the great principles on which the government was established. The aim of this movement was to place power in the hands of the people, while the administration party desired perpetuation in power. The claims of factions, whether at the North or South, would be rejected. The speaker said: We have no cause to press those who engaged in the rebellion further than our safety demands. They are but a faction, a minority, without position, wealth, influence, or power. It is not reasonable to suppose they will attempt to take the power out of the hands of forty millions of people, and reopen old issues. The people supporting the administration must distinguish whether the concurrence of the general issues of the State and leaders in the constitution of the Republican party is necessary or not. If they refuse it they will be overthrown, as the South was, and the power of this country for a quarter of a century will pass into the hands of those men who are organized in the general concurrence of all parties and leaders in the constitution as it stands amended before the people. The true course of the Republican party was to have organized the administration upon the basis of an acquiescence in the principles of the war and admitting to participation all those who were willing to accept it. If that be not done? I will tell you. Because a large and powerful party have possession, and desiring to continue it themselves for their own benefit, were unwilling to share with anybody else the advantages of the administration. Therefore, if they reject the offer of peace, which comes from all sections and all parties, they will be destroyed, and that party which accepts will be installed in power in the people, and that the people will be just and fair to the present and the future. However you may view the incidents of the canvass, you will find hereafter that what I tell you is truth, history, and that is, that the administration will be destroyed in this canvass, and a new party of wiser and better men will be installed by the people in their places. This will happen, even though by accident of the canvass, General Grant may be re-elected. He can never, the slightest, re-establish the power of the party of which he is now the head, because the people of all parties and all sections are wise enough to recognize the errors of the past, and come together with the purpose of removing those errors, and wiping out the consequences of them. We start in this canvass, with the fortunes of the nation and the country. We stand at its very threshold, with the assurance of success. We see with the certainty of triumph. The power will go to the people, for what purpose? For the welfare and interest of all classes of the people. To what end? That it may secure the rights of men of all classes and conditions. So far as the future is concerned, the great objects having been established, we will turn our attention to that which concerns the interest of the people and give to them a prosperity, power and wealth that the world has never seen, and that a people less intelligent than Americans have never been able to participate in or hope for. To say that a party organized under such circumstances for such a power to be indefinitely defeated is impossible. I have recalled to you the career of antislavery men, how they began with a score, a single man, with truth to fight for, till they attained the power of the country, and their most extreme views were put into the constitution of the country. Our career is the same as theirs. I recognize the universal rights of man, as they did. Supported and guided not by abuse, but by an appeal to reason and intelligence to all classes of men, and supported by private and personal interests, and in that view we come to ourselves that success is certain and defeat is impossible.

POLITICAL.

Greeley Soldiers' Convention Called.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27.—A call has been issued for a convention of the Democratic and Liberal Republican soldiers and sailors of the State, to meet at Harrisburg on the 25th of September, to organize in support of Greeley and Brown.

National Union League Meeting.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, and Judge Knight, of Florida, were elected Vice Presidents of the National Union League last night. The League passed strong Republican resolutions, and a vote of thanks to the North Carolina Republicans for the recent victory.

Is There a Screw Loose?

NEW YORK, August 27.—The chairman of the Liberal Republican Committee yesterday announced that the Liberal Republicans have nothing to do with the ratification meeting of the Baltimore Convention to be held here, but are leaving everything to Tammany.

Want Him for Governor.

NEW YORK, August 27.—It is reported that leading Democrats have agreed to propose Charles O'Conor as a candidate for Governor of this State at the Democratic Convention at Syracuse.

State Committee Organized.

NEW YORK, August 27.—The Republican State Committee met at Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day and elected the following officers: Chairman, A. B. Cornell; Secretary, J. N. Knapp; Treasurer, Henry Clews.

"Liberals" Ignored in the Arkansas Coalition.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., August 27.—The consultation of the Democratic, Republican and "Brindle Tail" State Central Committees closed here on Monday evening. The result is the adoption of the Brindle ticket, with two changes—Democrats were placed on the ticket for Supreme Judge and Attorney General. The electoral ticket was satisfactorily changed to suit all the committees. The Liberal Republicans were not accorded a representative upon the State ticket.

Reunion of the Louisiana Republican Factions.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 27.—The Custom House and Pinchback Republican committees had a conference to-day. The proceedings have not transpired, but it is understood that their principal points of difference have been adjusted. Kellogg remains at the head of the ticket, with Pinchback in the second place on it, as Congressman-at-large. There is scarcely a doubt that a fusion of these parties has been agreed upon.

South Carolina Democracy Make no State Nominations.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 27.—The State Democratic Committee to-day adopted a resolution advising the Democrats to nominate no State ticket, denouncing the frauds and corruption of the State government, demanding of the Republicans to fulfill their pledges for reform, and advising the formation of a perfect county organization for local purposes.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

The Duquesne Club Assaulted on Parade—Pistols and Clubs Used—Work for the Police.

We have in this city a number of lawless men, whose prejudices are such that, in times of political excitement, they are ready to flourish a bludgeon, hurl a missile, or discharge a pistol whenever an opportunity offers. This malignant spirit is not always manifested towards colored men, but they generally meet with assault, especially if they happen to pass through what used to be designated as the "bloody third ward." Last night, as the Duquesne club (colored) were passing along Wylie avenue, between High and Tunnel streets, on their way to the meeting in the Eleventh ward, as also on their return from the same, they were assaulted—stones, bricks and clubs having been used, and one pistol shot fired. Wm. L. Miller, first lieutenant; S. Taper, second lieutenant; L. Gracher, and others, were struck, but not seriously injured. The members of the club ranks, or a serious disturbance might have resulted. Their forbearance, under such outrageous provocation, is certainly very commendable, but they cannot and will not submit to such brutal and unprovoked assaults without retaliation, more especially if the city authorities do not make an effort to arrest and punish the assailants. Men of every party, sect, creed and color, have a right to parade, and peaceably assemble for lawful purposes, and they must be protected in this right. Mayor Blackmore will no doubt use every effort to arrest and punish the parties to this outrage.

The Grand Central colored club, next in front of the Duquesne, was also assaulted in the same locality, also on Seventh street, and a number of the members struck with missiles, but they likewise kept their ranks, thus avoiding serious trouble.

West Virginia.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTION.

Jacob's Majority Reduced.

Constitution Undoubtedly Ratified.

Davis Certainly Elected to Congress.

WHEELING, WEST VA., August 27.—Returns of Thursday's election from counties beyond the reach of telegraphs come in very tardily. Corrected reports from thirty-five counties reduce Governor Jacob's majority to a little rising forty-eight hundred. Thirty counties, as now reported, give one hundred and twenty for the Constitution. It is generally conceded that the rest of the State will increase the majority for the Constitution, and diminish that of Jacob; but it is not considered possible that Mr. Jacob's majority can be overcome, as the populous part of the State has been heard from. Davis's election to Congress in this district is assured by five or six hundred majority. J. M. Hagans, Republican, was voted for for Congress without opposition in several counties of the Second district. The Camden men here, in view of Jacob's election, are vexed over the prospective ratification of the Constitution, under which, if ratified, Jacob will hold four years. The proposition to insert "white" as a qualification for office received but one hundred and eighty votes in this county, but in some counties it received the full Camden vote. It is undoubtedly defeated.

Safety Hoisting Machinery.

It is with pleasure we direct attention to the card of Messrs. Otis Bros. & Co., manufacturers of patent safety hoisting machinery for furnaces and mines, whose principal office is at No. 348 Broadway, New York. The superiority of their machinery is so well attested that we have no hesitation in recommending it to the owners of mines and furnaces, as being entirely adapted to their use. The hoisting machinery of which we speak is the outgrowth of over twenty years experience of the firm named in building such machinery; combining economy of maintenance, highest efficiency and durability with absolute safety. Otis Bros. & Co. are finishing a mining hoist—capacity 4,000 lbs., 200 feet per minute—for a coal shaft in Eastern Ohio, and refer to Messrs. Homer, Hamilton & Co., Youngstown, O., for details of its operation. They have had a furnace hoist at work several months, at the "Riverside Iron Works" of Messrs. Dewey, Vance & Co., Wheeling, W. Va. (of size No. 5, as per table; Engine 8 in. cyl. x 10 in. stroke, to hoist 3,000 lbs., 125 feet per min., 80 feet height, engine fitted with Automatic Stop Motion), to which they refer. Also to the Crowther Iron Co., New Castle; Dunbar Iron Co., Dunbar; and Blast Furnace Erection Co., of this city, who also have their machines in use.

The Oyster Season Re-opened.

We desire to inform our readers that the oyster season has re-opened, and Mr. J. B. Hemmerle, at 68 Fifth avenue, agent for Maltby's celebrated Baltimore oysters, is now in daily receipt of fresh can oysters and ready to furnish his city and country customers.

Attention! Second Ward!!

The Second Ward Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Club and Marching Corps will meet at their room, Wilkins Hall, Thursday evening, August 29, at 7:30 o'clock, sharp, for parade. The Great Western Band will escort the club. All persons that have authorized their names to be placed on the rolls, and all desirous of joining, are earnestly requested to attend.

JOHN U. GILL, Marshal.

If you want pure white, strong and glossy Starch, ask your grocers for Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch," and see that you get it.

SAPOLIO is the only proper article to use for general house cleaning. As a paint cleaner it is simply perfect. All good grocers have it for sale. w

Notice to Shippers.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILWAY CO., (Connellsville Route).

After the first proximo freight for local stations on this road and the Baltimore and Ohio, will not be received after 4 P. M. Freight for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or any point east or south of Baltimore, will be received as usual up to 5 P. M.

C. A. CHIALEY, Agt.

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1872.

Piles or Hemorrhoids.

W. A. McCandless, M. D., of 2001 Arch street, Philadelphia, is at the Union Depot Hotel. Will remain till Thursday evening.

Melons! Melons!!

Choice melons at the Pan Handle Depot!

Pyle's O. K. Soap.

Best in America,
Buy, try and compare. tf

TRY T. C. Jenkins' Java Flavored Coffee. All the grocers keep it.

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—OLD BRASS AND COPPER. The highest price in cash paid by SHERIFFS & LOUGHREY, 68 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS SAWYER at Planing or Moulding Machines, by a Young Man of experience. Address Box K, this office.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A DRUG Clerk, who has had five years experience in the business. Good city reference given. Address J. A. B., this office.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS SALESMAN or Shipping Clerk, by a Young Man not afraid of work. Can give good city references. Address J. H., 118 Water street.

WANTED—EVERY PERSON TO SEE in operation the cheapest Steam Pump in the world; only $15, at SHERIFFS & LOUGHREY'S, 68 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—SEVERAL first-class Mortgages. Principals only need apply. Call at or address Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. Office 106 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

WANTED—BOILER MAKER—A PRACTICAL Boiler Maker, with a few thousand dollars to invest, will find a very desirable opening by applying to P. P. BUSH & CO., Engine Works, Canton, Ohio.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FEW first class Soft Ground Miners. Wages three dollars and fifty cents ($3 50) per day of eight (8) hours. Apply to Contractors Detroit River Tunnel, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—MANAGER FOR GLASS HOUSE—A good Man desiring to invest $2,000 in the Glass business, and who can come well recommended, can procure a good and permanent situation by addressing Bellaire Central Glass Works, Box 219, Bellair, Ohio.

WANTED—RAILROAD HANDS—Wages $2 per day. Also, Farm and Harvest Hands. A number of Girls for all kind of work in the city. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUNG Man with a good knowledge of Bookkeeping, and thoroughly acquainted with the general routine and business of an office; five years experience in a large Mercantile House. Address "Box 4," this office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FULL LINE OF HORTON'S, Cushman's and Fairman's Lathe Chucks. HUTCHISON & CO., 28 Wood street. tf

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITE—Situate on River avenue, Allegheny. Inquire of SEIBERT & STRAUB, Real Estate Agents, No. 195 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa. tf

FOR SALE—IRON AND WOOD WORKING Machinery, Judson Governors, Registers, Gauge Cocks and Manufacturers' Supplies of all kinds. M. B. COCHRAN, 143 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE, SITUATED on one of the best streets of Pittsburgh, with a good established custom. Address "Grocery Store," Commercial office.

FOR SALE—HARTLEY, M'KEE & CO.'S pure Castor Oil Belting Preserver. Guaranteed to be free from Rosin and Tar. Manufactured by HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., No. 58 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. w

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE FOR HOTEL MEN—The Good Will and Furniture of the Hulbert House for sale. This hotel being the only first class house in Johnstown, Pa., makes it an inducement to any good hotel man to give this some attention. Address GEORGE N. COLBURN, Johnstown, Cambria Co., Pa.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT SITUATED at No. 159 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Lot 20x110. House contains 11 rooms and Basement, Washhouse, Bathroom, Water Closet, Hot and Cold Water, Furnace, Coal Vaults, Marble Mantels and all modern conveniences. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN M. KENNEDY, No. 89 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—MACHINE SHOP AND Foundry, situated at the junction of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Delaware Railroads, consisting of new Brick Building 40x120. Machinery all new and in excellent condition. Running and doing a good business. Will sell one-half or entire interest. Address J. C. McCONNELL, Proprietor, Orrville, Wayne county, Ohio.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY DESIRABLE Building Lots for business stands, having a front of 24 feet each on Penn avenue and running back 131 feet to a 20 foot alley having a two-story Frame Dwelling House on rear of Lots, being situate between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets and Penn avenue. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING AND BUILDING SITES—A most desirable Property of 30 to 40 Acres of River Bottom Land in the rising Borough of Verona, and opposite the newly laid out town of Montrose, on West Penn Railroad. This Property has a frontage on the Allegheny Valley Railroad and upon the Allegheny river, and being convenient to Coal and other local advantages, makes it one of the most desirable locations that has been in the market for some time, either for Manufacturing or Building Sites. Apply on the premises to RICHARD JONES.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$10,000 TO $15,000 on a first-class Mortgage. Inquire of SEIBERT & STRAUB, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 195 Ohio street, Allegheny. tf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—WANTED ABOUT OCTOBER 1st for a Gentleman, Wife and two Children; a private family preferred. Address Box A E, this office, stating terms and location.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THAT DESIRABLE Warehouse, No. 143 Liberty street, 20 by 60 feet. Possession given September 10. M. B. COCHRAN, 143 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—THE LARGE TWO-STORY Brick Dwelling, situate in the Thirteenth ward, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, with Carriage House and Stable attached. Possession can be given October 1st. Inquire at No. 101 Fourth avenue, or 66 Third avenue. tf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—PLOW FACTORY, MACHINERY, Patterns, Stock and Good Will. Extensive and profitable business already established. Address DODGE, RHORER & CO., Louisville, Ky. tf

BUSINESS CHANCE—A MAGNIFICENT opportunity to get half in erest in an established retail business of nearly $60,000 a year. Amount required, $1,000 to $5,000. Address immediately, Lock Box 450.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A FIRST-CLASS Drug and Prescription Store, doing a good business. Fixtures the best in the city. Apply for further information to CHAS. ABEL & CO., 172 Wylie avenue.

DIVIDENDS.

CENTRAL BANK—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to stockholders forthwith.

J. W. DeVITT, Cashier.

NOTICES.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE—FIRST INSTALLMENT.—The stockholders of the PITTSBURGH AND LAKE SUPERIOR IRON COMPANY are hereby notified that an assessment of ONE DOLLAR a share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 23d of September next. By order of the Directors.

JAMES M. COOPER, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, August 17, 1872.

THE

Public Library of Kentucky

Second Grand Gift Concert.

DAY OF THE DRAWING FIXED.

No Postponement from September 28.

TO THE PUBLIC:

The Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky being satisfied from the large sale of Tickets already made, and the daily increasing demand for them, that there will be no occasion for postponing the second drawing in the Gift Concert to aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, have instructed me, as their agent and manager of the Gift Concert, to say to the public and ticket-holders that the drawing will positively take place on September 28th prox., and will not be postponed. An active demand for tickets comes from every State and Territory of the United States, and from the Canadas, giving assurance to the Trustees that no circumstances can prevent a drawing at the appointed time.

A sufficient clerical force is engaged to keep up with the orders for tickets, and in order that this office may be relieved of the immense pressure incident to the business for the week or two immediately preceding the drawing, agents especially, and those desirous of procuring tickets, are requested to send in their orders immediately, as sales will have to be closed in time to make the necessary preparations for the drawing. It is the wish of the management to fill every order for a ticket, as well as to sell all the tickets, but those who apply first must be first supplied; and, if those who put off buying until sales are closed, have their money returned, instead of the tickets ordered, as in the first Gift Concert in December last, when thousands of dollars that came too late were sent back, they will have none to blame but themselves.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., August 19, 1872.

Branch Office—609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, in charge of Major THOMAS H. HAYS. mwf

ELECTION NOTICES.

ANNUAL MEETING—NATIONAL MINE.—The annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the National Mining Company, for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY MORNING, October 1st, 1872, at 10½ o'clock, at the Office of the Treasurer in the City of Pittsburgh. The question of opening a new mine on the National vein, west of the present works, will be brought before the Meeting, by a report from the Secretary strongly recommending the scheme to the favorable consideration of Stockholders.

JAMES M. COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer National Mining Company.

Pittsburgh, August 28, 1872.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the

Cherry Run and Pittsburgh Petroleum Co

Will be held at the Office, No. 69 Fifth avenue,

On Monday, September 2, at 2 P. M.,

For the purpose of selecting a Board of Directors and such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the President.

JACOB GLOSSER, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

GRANT, WILSON AND HARTRANFT

Mass Meeting!

OF REPUBLICANS,

AT POSTOFFICE, FIFTH AVE.,

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, August 28,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

The Eloquent Speaker,

Gov. SAM. BARD, of Tennessee,

Will Address the Meeting.

E. A. MONTOOTH,
Chairman Committee on Meetings.

THOS. McCONNELL, Jr., Secretary.

ATTENTION—

REORGANIZATION OF

GRANT HUSSARS.

There will be a Meeting of the GRANT HUSSAR CORPS, and all favorable to the Reorganization of the GRANT HUSSARS OF 1868, AT LINCOLN CLUB ROOMS, on

Thursday Evening, August 29th,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

GRANT, WILSON AND HARTRANFT.

A Republican Mass Meeting

OF THE CITIZENS OF

UNION TOWNSHIP,

WILL BE HELD ON

Thursday Evening, Aug. 29th, at 7½ O'Clock,

At J. M. SCHLESSMAN'S House. Hon. JAMES S. NEGLEY and Hon. JAMES L. GRAHAM will address the Meeting.

E. A. MONTOOTH,
Chairman Committee on Meetings.

THOS MacCONNELL, Jr., Secretary.

GRANT, WILSON AND HARTRANFT.

MASS MEETING!

FOURTEENTH WARD GRANT CLUB,

(COR. MURPHY STREET AND FIFTH AVE.)

On Thursday, Aug. 29, 1872, at 7½ P. M.

Col. T. M. BAYNE, Major T. F. SEAGLE, H. H. McCORMICK, and Hon. GEO. WILSON, will address the Meeting.

E. A. MONTOOTH,
Chairman Committee on Meetings.

THOS. MacCONNELL, JR., Secretary.

OPEN AIR PREACHING—

Rev. T. N. BOYLE

Will Preach in the ALLEGHENY DIAMOND,

Friday Evening, August 30, at 7½ O'Clock.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. wfrhr

THE GREAT

FLOUR AND GROCERY HOUSE.

The Only House that Handles the Celebrated

White River Flour,
Golden Fleece and
Jenkins' Snow Flake.

All Orders for Flour, Groceries, Teas, Roast Coffees, &c., &c., from responsible parties by mail, promptly filled at Lowest Rates.

No Charge for Drayage.

Fifteen Cents per Barrel Discount on Flour if paid in ten days. One per cent. on all other Goods.

"SHALER'S" PATENT

FLASH TORCH!

CAMPAIGN OF 1872,

FOR

Novel and Brilliant Effect,

IT SURPASSES ALL OTHERS.

For information address GEO. T. CARTER & CO., 28 Wood street, Pittsburgh. 1p

BANKING OFFICE

OF

S. McClean & Co.,

No. 61 Fourth Avenue.

Since the removal into our new place of business, two years ago the first of April last, we have been pleasantly impressed with an extended line of trade, which we feel thankful for, and every day try to appreciate, as well as reciprocate, by more extended accommodations to our friends and customers, the continuance of whose business we herewith solicit.

The head of this house having been actively engaged in successful business pursuits in this city for about forty five years, since (1828), such experience, with his previous, and, of course, large of material use to yourself and new correspondents, they being thoroughly acquainted with the local business characteristics of our enterprising city and its large manufacturing interests. We attend to a General Banking Business, in Discounts and Deposits, and Collections on the most liberal terms, and do a strictly Commission Brokerage Business. We are also extensive dealers in all kinds of Government, State, County, City, and other reliable miscellaneous securities; negotiate Mortgages, Commercial Paper, &c.; buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchanges, Coin, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, &c., &c., and make a specialty of attending to the wants of Investors. Being represented in the "Pittsburgh Clearing House," all Checks and Drafts drawn upon us are taken up the same as with other Banks represented therein. If you have no regular correspondent in our city to attend to your Collections and General Banking Business, we are sure we can, from our experience, responsibility, and facilities for transacting every branch of the Banking business aright, give you entire satisfaction, and shall also try to reciprocate the favors of our friends, by interchanges.

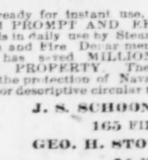
We therefore tender you our services, as above, with the assurance that all business committed to our care will receive our personal and prompt attention.

Yours respectfully,

S. McCLEAN & CO.

THE GARDNER
Fire Extinguisher.

Patented Feb. 14 and Dec. 26, 1871; March 12, 1872.



The Last, Best, Cheapest and Most EFFECTIVE. Entirely different from and superior to other Extinguishers!

An Absolute Protection from Fire.

It is always ready for instant use, perfectly simple in operation, and PROMPT AND EFFICIENT IN ITS ACTION. It is in daily use by Steamships, Manufacturers, Railroads and Fire Departments throughout the country, and has saved MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY. The Government has adopted it for the protection of Naval Vessels and Army Posts. Send for descriptive circular to

J. S. SCHOONMAKER,
165 FIRST AVENUE, or

GEO. H. STOVER & CO.,
75 WATER STREET.

ws

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Colors.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH, PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead	91 parts
Linseed Oil	9 "
	100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

United States Law Association

AND

COLLECTION UNION.

J. M. GAZZAM, Director.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Collections made and legal business transacted in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.

Offices, 96 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

Consolidated Gas Company Stock

FOR SALE.

Five Hundred Shares of the Capital Stock of this Company now offered for sale in number of shares to suit purchasers. Par value $50 per share. Apply to National Trust Company, No. 423 Penn street, or at Office of Consolidated Gas Company, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, third floor.

C. H. ARMSTRONG, President.

G. J. ROWLEY, Secretary.

Concrete Walks

This Concrete is a Success. Does not Disintegrate, is not Injured by Frost or Heat.

FOR STREET CROSSINGS,
CARRIAGE WAYS,
SIDEWALKS, &c.

IT IS UNEQUALLED BY ANY WALK LAID.

Work done by us can be seen at 354 Penn street, Allegheny Cemetery, Dr. Reiter's, 315 Penn street, and other places.

JAMES EVANS, ATTORNEY,

NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET.

In the matter of the application of the MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF TURTLE CREEK, for a Charter of Incorporation, No. — September Term, 1872, Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county, Pa.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made, as above stated, by the

Mutual Building and Loan Association,

OF TURTLE CREEK,

For a Charter of Incorporation, and that the same will be granted at the next term of said Court, unless exceptions are filed in the meantime.

JOSEPH ROSS, Prothonotary.

w

For Sale or Lease.

A Two-story Frame Building,

100x120, with good Engine and Full Line of Shafting and Good Foundry.

WOULD MAKE

A Splendid Machine Shop or Wood Working Factory.

Will Sell or Lease on very reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Inquire or address

121 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.

tf

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c. Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.

WHEAT—CHOICE

No. 1 Milwaukee Spring Wheat,

Arriving and for sale by

D. WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET.

100 LOTS FOR SALE

On Ten Years' Credit,

On Liberty Avenue, Sixteenth Ward, and Frankstown Avenue, East Liberty.

Apply to W. A. EDEBURN, 269 Liberty street.
mwf Dr. A. W. EWING, 256 Penn street.

STRICTLY COMMISSION—

Only Make Purchases on Orders.

Consignments solicited. Correspondence invited.

LOH & COOLEY,

207 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We aim at prompt and satisfactory sales.

Incorporated 1794.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
LOSSES PAID EXCEED $10,500,000.

GEO. W. DEAN, Agent,
37 Fifth avenue.

The Unprecedented

SUCCESS

ATTENDING THE SALE OF THE

Village of Montrose

On Monday, proves the people appreciate and will purchase

Beautiful Grounds in Available Locations,

Especially when such UNPARALLELED

Liberality and Enterprise

Is displayed as has been by the

Improvement Trust Co

IN

Grading Streets, Constructing Water Works, Reserving and Ornamenting Public Parks, Erecting Bridges, Laying Water Pipes on Leading Avenues, Building School House and Town Hall!

And Donating all these Improvements to the Community—thus affording to the Purchasers of Lots IN ADVANCE

EVERY ADVANTAGE OF CITY LIFE,

Combined with the Luxuries and Healthfulness of Country Air!

Considering this, it is not to be wondered at that

Over $50,000

WORTH OF LOTS

Were sold in a few hours, and yet at such moderate prices as to be within the reach of the most humble.

THIS RENDERS THE VILLAGE A CERTAINTY,

Enabling the Company to do even more than promised, and giving assurance that PICTURESQUE HOMES WILL BE RAPIDLY ERECTED.

Every description of labor and mechanical skill will be required immediately for the Building of these Houses, as also the

Mammoth Shops of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company,

At VERONA, Directly Opposite the Village of Montrose.

These Shops will be more extensive than those of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the Twelfth Ward.

To give those unable to attend the Last Sale an opportunity to purchase in this valuable location, there will be

A SECOND SALE ON

Monday Next,

September 2d, 1872.

SPECIAL TRAIN will leave FEDERAL STREET STATION, WEST PENN RAILROAD, at 8:30 on Morning of Sale.

Free Lunch Served and Lots Sold on the Same Liberal Terms:

One-tenth Cash; Balance in 100 Monthly Payments, Without Interest. Life Insurance Added, Free.

Houses Built for Purchasers,

Payable for in 100 monthly payments, without interest.

Persons desiring to examine Montrose before the Sale can secure FREE TICKETS every day during business hours, or Thursday and Saturday Evenings from 7 to 9, at the Company's Office, or from Geo. W. Hahn, Esq., Grocer, or John Eberle, Sherman House, Sharpsburg, near the West Penn Railroad Station.

For further information and for Free Tickets for Special Train on Monday call at Office of

IMPROVEMENT

Trust Company,

No. 75 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

OTIS SAFETY HOISTING MACHINERY.

OTIS BROTHERS & CO.

Office, 348 Broadway,
NEW-YORK.

HOLTZMAN & WEIDERHOLD

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

MOSQUITO BARS,
CURTAIN GOODS
And BEDDING,

NO. 100 THIRD AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,

Chester, Delaware County, Pa.

(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.)

The Eleventh Annual Session Commences Wednesday, September 4th.

The Buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost exceeding ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in all their appointments are unsurpassed. Thorough Instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English, is imparted by West Point Graduates and other competent Professors. Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.

Circulars may be obtained of C. H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or of

Col. THEO. HYATT,
President P. M. A.

PARTNER WANTED!

With a Capital of $10,000 to $20,000,

To buy the interest of retiring Partner in an established Wholesale and Retail House, doing a profitable and increasing business. Party's personal attention to the business not necessarily required.

For further particulars call on or address

JOHN D. BAILEY,

1p No. 115 FOURTH AVENUE.

STENCILS

STEEL STAMPS,
BURNING BRANDS,
SEAL PRESSES,
CANCELLING and
RIBBON STAMPS,
STENCIL COLORS.

BRUSHES and ALL STENCIL MATERIALS,

WHOLESALE AT

W. A. BUNTING'S

STENCIL ROOMS,

1p 184 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

French and German Select School

AND

PRIVATE LESSONS.

Fall Term opens the 12TH OF SEPTEMBER. Any desired information given by

MRS. P. DANSE,
No. 4 Eighth street.

FOR RENT—

TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE,

No. 54 Monterey street, 7 Rooms, Hall, large Yard, etc. Possession immediately. Rent $400 per annum. Inquire at 99 Arch street, or at Allegheny Mayor's Office.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON MORTGAGE.

$2,000, $3,000, $3,500, $4,500, $5,000, $8,000, $10,000, $15,000.

Any of the above amounts will be loaned from one to three years on liberal terms.

W. B. TURTIN

1p 87 Grant street, opposite the Court House.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1872.

THE misstatements of the pamphlet recently published by the National Democratic Committee concerning the finances of the nation were so utterly gross and flagrant, that even the *Tribune* itself, which is not troubled with excessive scrupulosity in dealing with political opponents, is compelled to protest against it as unwarrantably slanderous, and calculated to harm rather than advance the GREELEY cause. Now let us see whether the minor organs of the coalition, which have printed the calumny, will follow their leader in confessing it.

THE Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, to be held in this city on the 17th proximo, promises to be the most magnificent and imposing affair of its kind ever witnessed in the country. Names approving the call, from generals and admirals down to the lowest grades of service in both branches, continue to pour in on the national committee from all parts of the land. Over three hundred names were received from San Francisco, last Saturday, the letter of transmittal stating that another large list would shortly be forwarded from the interior of the State. Everywhere the men whose patriotism and courage, as soldiers and sailors, saved the country in its time of danger, are now, as civilians, alive to the duties and responsibilities of the hour.

STUNG at last into utterance concerning the late damaging exposures of ex-Senator DOOLITTLE's corrupt misuse of his official power and influence, while a Senator of the United States, the principal organ of the candidate nominated by the convention over which this same ex-Senator presided, pitifully pleads that he "is not a candidate for any office, and that his character is not a matter at present in issue"—and then proceeds to retail from a Western GREELEY paper one of the numerous slanders it has coined against the President. This novel method of disposing of a difficult case ought certainly to be patented. Whenever you are compelled to admit the guilt of a political friend, you must try to get square with the witnesses by starting a false charge against a political opponent—for this, done into plain English, is the exact purport of the matter. We are not quite sure about the patent, however. The same plan seems to have suggested itself simultaneously to the Pittsburgh *Post*.

WHEN CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, in the United States Senate, with his half dozen Copperhead associates, at the moment when troops were most wanted, voted to disband the colored troops, was he acting in favor of the Union or the rebels? When he voted that the troops should be paid in gold only—gold being 200—was he acting for the Union or the rebels? When he voted that the pay of colored soldiers killed in the service and their value as slaves should be paid to their owners, was he acting as though he had a grain of patriotic blood in his veins? When he counseled with the rebel leaders in Canada, so as to lead HOLCOMBE to report to JEFF. DAVIS an encouraging prospect for the South, was he acting for the Union or the rebels? When he presided at the Fishing Creek camp meeting of deserters, and gave the right band of fellowship to open enemies of the government, was he acting for the Union or the rebels? And now, as a suppliant for the highest honors within the gift of the people of Pennsylvania, is he more worthy of their approbation or condemnation?

THE principal GREELEY papers—of which the New York *Herald* has been one—have for a long time tried to make it appear that the Republican party had entered into an alliance with Tammany; that the strength of this organization was to be wielded in the interest of President GRANT's re-election, and that TWEED himself was about to contribute a large sum of money to the Republican campaign fund. At the time the story was first started we adverted to the matter, for the purpose of pointing out its utter absurdity and improbability. That our view of the case was the correct one is now proved by the direct testimony of the *Herald*, that the Liberal Republicans of New York have combined with the Tammany Democrats to elect a Democratic State ticket, in return for Democratic votes for a Liberal Republican for the Presidency. This mass of political corruption having gravitated to where it naturally belongs, and the "reformers" having thankfully clasped it to their bosoms in token of indissoluble friendship, it is to be hoped we shall hear no more of the stale falsehood that TWEED is opposed to GREELEY—at least not until public notice of the dissolution of the tobacco partnership between them shall been given.

AND now the *World* is in the dumps. It concedes that the "Democratic-Liberal canvass has seemed to move rather heavily for the last two or three weeks"—otherwise, since the North Carolina election. The depressing fact, it suggests, will affect "only those very excitable or very superficial adherents who fancied that personal enthusiasm for Mr. GREELEY would shape the campaign." To this the *World* significantly adds that "Democrats of sober feelings and steady faculties *have never been under any allusion respecting* Mr. GREELEY." And then it thrusts its knife into GREELEY and his special friends as follows:

"The boyish, or rather the babyish, fantasy that the country would be carried by a sort of a wild, applauding effervescence, and that there would be little to do but to stand and look on, and admire a sky blazing with political rockets to light Mr. Greeley's way to the White House, has subsided not a day too soon. It was mischievous while it lasted, and it is fortunate that his personal admirers are so soon brought face to face with the realities of the situation."

The plain meaning of the foregoing is this: Democrats never deluded themselves with the 'dea that GREELEY could be elected, and the "babyishness" of his "personal admirers" has had only its legitimate effect in bringing about a state of things which is the precursor to certain defeat. Like the *Herald*, the *World* perceives the "game is up."

THERE is a limit to the capacity of all men, even of coiners of lies. The most fertile imagination will fail in the end, and the greater the drain which is made upon its resources the sooner will they become exhausted. In this view of the case the thick-thronging mendacities of the GREELEY press concerning not only Republicans but also Democrats whose healthy palates revolt alike from 'possum and from crow, leave room for hope that the latter part of the campaign may be conducted with some slight regard for at least a semblance of truth, by reason of the consumption of the stock of falsehood; unless, indeed, it should turn out that the speakers and writers of the opposition have the faculty of spinning slander from their bowels as spiders spin webs. Against this sort of baleful fecundity there can, of course, be no protection. Nevertheless, we must all hope for the best, and if we cannot prevent the breeding of the lies themselves, we can see to it that they are strangled as fast as littered—as in the case of the monstrous fabrication from GREELEY headquarters concerning BLANTON DUNCAN's claim against the government, and its payment by the Treasury Department for the purpose of supplying that Bourbon chief with funds to bring the straight-out nomination to maturity. The jugular vein of this lie having been nicely severed, we calmly await the next.

EX-SENATOR HENDRICKS, Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, is making speeches for himself and party in that State. With this we have nothing to do; but every Republican paper in the country—and for that matter every decent Democratic paper—should have something to do with the vile calumny against President GRANT which this same HENDRICKS is said to repeat in every speech he delivers. He charges President GRANT with having, on the 17th of February, 1869, written a letter to General BUTTERFIELD, acknowledging the receipt of a large sum of money presented as a testimonial by his friends, thereby rendering himself guilty of "gift-taking" months after his election as President, and only two weeks before his inauguration. It has repeatedly been shown that the letter in question was written on the 17th of February, 1866, while President GRANT was General of the Army, and that the present itself was simply an expression of gratitude to him as a soldier, long before his name had ever been mentioned in connection with the Presidency. HENDRICKS, however, notwithstanding the fact that the more reputable portion of the Liberal press have acknowledged the forgery of the alteration of dates, and expressed regret at having given the slander currency in their columns, still continues to adhere to it—knowing the charge to be wholly false and infamous, and yet himself claiming to be an honest man. We call upon the Pittsburgh *Post* to request him to make a public recantation and confession of this great wrong

PREPARING TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF GREELEY'S ELECTION.

Since the nomination of GREELEY by the Confederates, a number of agents in the Southern States have commenced the collection of claims of persons whose property was taken for public use or destroyed to facilitate the operations of the armies of the United States, but who are unable to prove loyalty to the government, owing to their having rendered aid and comfort to the rebellion. The dispatches which announce this fact add that the agents are proceeding upon the assumption that Congress will ultimately dispense with the loyalty clause, and it is further stated that the aggregate of the claims thus collected is already "very large." This simple circumstance will interpret the meaning of the GREELEY movement better than whole pages of abstract argument could do; since it shows alike the nature of the grounds on which he is supported by the whites of the South, and the reason of the intense anxiety of the *World* and its Confederate contemporaries to secure an anti-Republican majority in the next Congress, so that the dividing lines between treason and loyalty may in all matters be wiped out. But forwarned is forearmed, and the fact that this project is openly entertained, coupled with the other fact that the main efforts of the coalition are now, and will continue to be, devoted to capturing as many Congressmen and State officers as possible, should everywhere arouse the people to a proper sense of their duties and obligations in a local as well as a national point of view. Let our friends throughout the good old Keystone State remember these things.

FIGURES THAT DO NOT LIE.

We present below a tabular statement of our State debt, from the day it was first begun until the present. Look at it carefully. See how steadily and rapidly it increased from December 1, 1828, to December 1, 1835; how it hung steadily in the balance from December 1, 1835, to December 1, 1838; how it jumped suddenly up in 1839, and increased rapidly until 1843, remaining without change until December 1, 1848; how it stood still from 1848 to 1851; how it went up again in 1852 and went back scarcely any until 1854; how it began to decrease from 1854 to 1857; how this decrease was kept up until 1861, when the war loan, an unavoidable necessity, ran it up again; and how it has been steadily going down until now, July 1, 1872, it stands at about the point it occupied in 18[illegible]—a generation ago. Here is the table:

State debt from	Loans.
December 1st, 1828	$ 5,140,000 00
December 1st, 1829	8,140,000 00
December 1st, 1830	12,140,000 00
November 1st, 1831	14,062,448 54
November 1st, 1832	17,175,661 88
November 1st, 1833	19,935,648 88
November 1st, 1834	23,165,003 32
November 1st, 1835	24,589,743 32
November 1st, 1836	24,330,003 32
November 1st, 1837	24,330,003 32
November 1st, 1838	25,105,003 32
November 1st, 1839	32,077,518 10
December 1st, 1840	36,168,528 10
December 1st, 1841	39,198,521 33
December 1st, 1842	40,805,303 02
December 1st, 1843	41,951,515 18
December 1st, 1844	40,835,013 60
December 1st, 1845	40,986,393 22
December 1st, 1846	40,789,577 00
December 1st, 1847	40,628,949 51
December 1st, 1848	40,474,736 93
December 1st, 1849	40,511,173 92
December 1st, 1850	40,775,485 42
December 1st, 1851	40,114,236 39
December 1st, 1852	41,524,875 37
December 1st, 1853	40,586,279 54
December 1st, 1854	40,613,160 07
December 1st, 1855	40,196,994 22
December 1st, 1856	40,117,835 25
December 1st, 1857	39,881,738 22
December 1st, 1858	39,488,243 67
December 1st, 1859	38,638,961 07
December 1st, 1860	37,969,847 50
December 1st, 1861	40,589,666 08
December 1st, 1862	40,448,213 82
December 1st, 1863	39,496,596 78
December 1st, 1864	39,379,603 94
December 1st, 1865	37,476,258 06
December 1st, 1866	35,622,052 16
December 1st, 1867	* 37,704,409 77
December 1st, 1868	33,286,946 13
December 1st, 1869	32,814,540 95
December 1st, 1870	31,111,661 90
December 1st, 1871	29,279,820 64
July 1st, 1872	

Now mark: The State was in the hands of the Democrats when this debt was begun, and it remained in their hands until 1835, the debt steadily increasing, and rapidly, every year.

In 1835 the Democratic candidate for Governor was defeated, and JOSEPH RITNER elected. During *his* three years, from December 1st, 1835, to December 1st, 1838, the debt remained almost without change, the increase being less than half a million.

In 1838 the Democrats returned to power, electing DAVID R. PORTER Governor, *and in the very first year of this return the debt went up seven millions!* the second year *four millions* more! the third year *three millions* more! He was re-elected in 1842, and the Democrats remained in power until December 1st, 1848, and in all that time the debt remained on the verge of forty-one millions.

In 1848, the Whigs elected WM. F. JOHNSTON Governor, and he left office, three years after, with the debt $360,000 less than when he came in.

In 1851 the Democrats returned to power, remaining until 1854, and in the very first year the debt went up *a million and a half*, and was still half a million greater in 1854 than the Democrats found it in 1851.

In 1854 JAMES POLLOCK was elected Governor by the Whigs, and the debt immediately began to go down, having decreased nearly a million during his term.

In 1857 the Democrats again elected their Governor; but the anti-Nebraska feeling was just then taking deep hold on the people, resulting in a Republican House in 1859, and a Republican Legislature and Governor in 1860. The Democrats began to realize that they were losing their hold on the people, and hence we find the debt steadily decreasing through this term.

In 1861 the exigencies of the war necessitated a war loan to raise money to equip the troops of the State and put them in the field. Hence the increase in that year. But (with that exception) in the period from 1860 to 1872, during which the Republicans have been in power, the debt has regularly decreased (the apparent exception in 1867 is explained in a note appended to the table), and the State is now in a condition to extinguish the whole debt within the next ten years.

And all this reduction, from 1860 to 1872, has been accomplished without direct taxation. The three-mill tax on real estate, which the Democrats imposed while they were *increasing* the debt, was repealed by the Republicans, and the large reduction they have accomplished has been attained without aid from that tax.

And now we have another table to give. In July, 1871, the practice was adopted at the State Treasury of giving monthly statements of the debt, after the example of the National Government. Here are the monthly reductions effected since December 1, 1870:

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1870.	
December, 1869	$ 21,104 59
January, 1870	108,928 99
February, 1870	30,849 31
March, 1870	14,070 00
April, 1870	6,350 00
May, 1870	466,532 73
June, 1870	185,200 00
July, 1870	579,275 10
August, 1870	54,490 96
September, 1870	109,050 00
October, 1870	3,862 37
November, 1870	122,865 00
Total	$1,702,879 05

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1871.	
December, 1870	$ 14,490 00
February, 1871	5,468 72
March, 1871	179,596 45
April, 1871	1,316,299 02
May, 1871	49,400 00
August, 1871	114,762 92
September, 1871	104,100 00
October, 1871	93,002 85
November, 1871	254,650 21
Total	$2,131,590 17

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF LOANS REDEEMED FOR PART OF YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30TH, 1872.	
December, 1871	$ 42,400 20
January, 1872	42,612 50
February, 1872	138,128 10
March, 1872	148,765 36
April, 1872	228,154 46
May, 1872	213,480 00
Total	$813,540 62

SUMMARY OF REDEMPTION OF STATE DEBT FOR THE YEARS	
1860	$ 669,113 57
1861—Debt slightly increased by war loan.	
1862	520,302 26
1863	951,617 04
1864	116,992 84
1865	1,903,345 85
1866	1,854,295 90
1867	Nothing.
1868	4,417,463 64
1869	472,406 18
1870	1,702,879 05
1871	2,131,590 17
1872 (part of)	813,540 62

It will be seen that the reduction is regular, steady and sure. Over two millions were paid in 1871, and nearly a million up to July 1, 1872; and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund having called in all the loans now due, interest on which will cease October 1, next, it is probable another million will be paid off before December 1, 1872. The debt will then stand about $27,000,000, with the certainty ahead that it will be easily extinguished in a very few years.

Could anything speak more loudly against giving the Democrats control of State affairs than these figures do? Could there be any stronger reason for continuing in the hands of the Republicans the trust they have so wisely filled than is afforded by these tables? We think not.

Much of the credit of the reduction from 1865 to 1872 is due to Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT, who was one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund during that time, and is now our candidate for Governor. If you wish to keep up the policy thus carried on under his auspices, vote for JOHN F. HARTRANFT for Governor.

*This occurred in changing the five per cent. loan to the six per cent. currency loan. The new loan was issued, but the old loan was not all redeemed, the money being in the Treasury for that purpose.

MR. BUCKALEW AND GERMAN REFORMERS.

Even people least given to wonder cannot help wondering at the strange political combinations and partnerships of the last few months. Some of these coalitions are really so remarkable—so inexplicable, indeed—upon any of those familiar principles and motives by which men are ordinarily influenced in their associations and alliances, that mere amazement is perhaps their most legitimate impression. In a more believing age such phenomena would have been referred to miraculous influence by people at once intelligent and devout, while ignorant and superstitious observers would have fancied the Prince of Darkness to have had some hand in changes and apparent transformations so manifestly tending to confusion.

Amidst the sentimental chaos, or confusion worse confounded, of the day, not the least marvelous feature or fact is the sudden affection, or respect at least, with which our German fellow-citizens calling themselves Reformers have come to regard those horrible members of society whom they are wont, with equal elegance and charity, to refer to as *mucker*—that is, canting hypocrites. The word has been commonly applied in this country to all zealous temperance men—that is, believers in the virtues of total abstinence, and in the duty of active efforts for its promotion, whether by means of temperance societies or prohibitive legislation. And it has naturally enough been taken for granted that those who used the word intended it to imply both contempt and hatred. This, however, we now know to have been an entire mistake, so far as the German Reformers are concerned. And we need hardly say that we refer especially to the German Reformers of Pennsylvania, as represented by their newspaper organs. Not contented with the support of GREELEY for the Presidency, the very coryphaeus and prince of the temperance *mucker*, who has done more than all others collectively to make not only total abstinence, but the most despotic means for its promotion, appear respectable, these German Reformers seem resolved to vote for nobody who is not a temperance *mucker*. This *is* saying rather too much, to be sure; but, really, under the circumstances, exaggeration is pardonable—if it be possible. Look at their Congressional nominee, and then at their candidate for the office of Governor. In the Philadelphia *Freie Presse*, of August 19, Mr. BUCKALEW's position on the temperance question is set forth in the most thorough and luminous manner, by a writer who has gone to the original sources for his information. From this statement it appears that, through his whole career in the State Senate, Mr. BUCKALEW, whatever may have been his own practices, even took the lead in carrying through, or trying to carry through, those legislative acts which have been denounced by the Germans as most irrational and most inconsistent with personal freedom, as well as most injurious to legitimate trade. And not only this, but in 1854 he devised and pressed through the Senate a bill which is quite as open to objection as the famous Ohio and Illinois statutes.

It is not our object at present to discuss the wisdom of the course of Mr. BUCKALEW,—we have referred to the subject simply by way of illustration of what is either the changed feeling on the part of the German Reformers or the amazing inconsistency in which their support of Mr. BUCKALEW involves them.

LOVE laughs at prison doors, but sometimes makes itself rather ridiculous in doing it. A case of courtship and the ripening of true affection inside the walls of a jail is the novelty in romance with which Poughkeepsie is now flattering herself. A young girl named Matty Howe is there incarcerated awaiting trial before the Supreme Court, which meets in October, for alleged murder in the first degree, the victim being, it is charged, her own child. Directly over her is the cell of Eugene Schmitlan, a good-looking young German, whose good behavior has won him the freedom of the corridor. His acquaintance with Matty, at first casual, soon ripened into something warmer, and he improved his partial liberty by sitting at the bars of her cell, through the long hours of the day, exchanging vows of eternal fidelity; and this blissful season he enjoyed until it became time for the cells to be closed for the day. One day he addressed a letter a to his father in Germany asking for $500, as he had got into difficulty and needed that to help him out. His father, who is wealthy, sent him $400 in gold, and the lovers decided to get married. Eugene got a first-class tailor to make him a suit of clothes, and purchased the requisite amount of jewelry for himself and prospective bride, but the couple were saddened, after all the preliminaries were made, by finding that matrimony would not be allowed them under the circumstances. What makes it worse is, that Eugene is to be tried and probably sent down the river, while it is uncertain how the fates will dispose of Matty. As usual, true love has a badly checkered course there.

TAUGHT by her fearful experience of defeat and suffering, France is now turning her attention to the improvement of the *physique* of her citizens. The laws regulating the labor of children have been heretofore very inefficient and very inefficiently enforced. By law the minimum age at which children can be employed is eight years, and from eight to twelve years of age their labor is limited to eight hours a days; from thirteen to sixteen a day's work is twelve hours. A child of the poorer classes who is compelled to enter a manufactory or workshop is working eight hours a day at the at the very time of life when he should be free from all hard labor and restraint; and from the time he reaches his sixteenth year, he does as much work as a full-growing man does in this country. The consequence of this excessive labor is that when the boy has reached the age of conscription, twenty, he is gone, and in its place is found the languor of the tired artisan. The conscription returns show that when the conscripts from the manufacturing departments present themselves for examination, an immense percentage are rejected as incapable of sustaining the burdens of military service, so completely are they "stunted" by their premature care and labor. We are happy to say that the attention of the Assembly having been called to these facts by the reports of the prefects, a special committee has prepared a bill raising the minimum age at which a child can be employed from eight to ten years, and introducing other salutary changes into the laws regulating children's labor in France.

MISSOURI papers make loud complaints of the neglect of the Governor of that State to take cognizance of the deplorable condition of affairs existing in certain portions of it. Every day fresh outrages are reported, so well authenticated by the testimony of the victims themselves that denial by partisans is impossible; and yet the Governor does nothing toward sustaining officers of the law willing to arrest offenders against it, nor takes any steps toward forcing unwilling officials into the performance of their duty. This apparently studied neglect of the Executive naturally encourages the desperadoes to still further infraction of the laws as a consequence of which, their excesses are daily taking on a wider form of expression, to the grievous injury of all the best interests of the State. Terrorism is said to be rapidly extending; whole counties are subjected to mob rule; fugitives are afraid to occupy their houses; losses of all sorts are rapidly accruing; sufferers have no redress; and Governor Brown spends his time in electioneering for the Vice Presidency with the cry of murder ringing in his ears. And this is the man whom law-abiding people are asked to elevate to the second highest place in the nation!

A YEAR or so ago Generel Pleasanton, of Philadelphia, propounded his theory regarding the effect of sunlight when transmitted through colored glass on vegetable and animal life. Recently he has renewed the discussion, with additional illustrations of the effect upon plants and animals, and one instance was cited of a remarkable recovery of an invalid from chronic disease simply by the influence of the colored rays of light. The case was that of the wife of a Philadelphia physician, who had for some time been suffering from a complication of disorders which had baffled the skill of her physicians, and who, on the suggestion of General Pleasonton, tried the following plan: Every other pane of glass in one of the windows of the patient's room was removed, and blue glass substituted, and the patient required to expose her back and spine to the action of the combined blue and white lights for thirty minutes each day, at the same hour. At the beginning of the treatment she was unable to sleep or eat, was in a miserable condition and wasting rapidly. At the end of ten days the pains in her back were less, her hair had begun growing thickly, and there was a marked improvement in her condition. In three weeks she was almost entirely well.

THE London *Times* gives an account of the laying of the first stone of a workman's town, on the 3d instant, by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The land consist of about forty acres at Wandsworth, a few miles out of London, between the Southwestern and the Chatham and Dover railways about half-way between the Wandsworth road and the Clapham Junction station. The estate has been purchased by an association organized under the general corporation law, and is to be laid out and built upon according to a completely formed plan. The houses are to be built and leased to any persons who applies, at a rent which will cover the interest, and a portion of the purchase-money, so that in a very short term of years the workingmen will have paid for the houses, and will receive a deed of a house and land. Every house is to be well built, thoroughly drained, and supplied with water. There are to be twelve hundred of these houses, each with a little plat of land. The company is to build a hall for lectures, a library, a school house, a railroad station, and, we presume, a church. A large lot of ground is reserved in the center for a public recreation ground. A co-operative stores is also to be built, but public houses and drinking shops will be absolutely prohibited.

A BUFFALONAIN was at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, last week. This house is still the headquarters of Tammany politicians, and the Buffalo gentleman was made the involuntary hearer of a vast deal of boasting about the strength and prospects of Greeley. Thinking they might feel inclined to back their opinions by a pecuniary venture, he proposed to wager $1,000 with any of them that Grant would be the next President. Not one of them would accept the proposition. Several said they had a friend who would take it, but the friend could not be found. The case must be pretty desperate when Tammany declines to bet.

TO-DAY the Emperors of Germany and Austria are to meet in conference at Ischil, a small town in Upper Austria, the meeting to continue four days. This conference is supposed to be preparatory to the great meeting of these potentates, with the Emperor of Russia, at Berlin a few days later. Great importance is attached to this latter meeting, in European diplomatic circles, as related to the political condition of that continent.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Notwithstanding the abundant apple crop, fruit raisers are predicting that apples will be as scarce an article in market next winter as they were last. The extraordinary heat and humidity of the season predisposes to an early maturity of all classes of vegetation, which in case of those varieties subject to decay will prove disastrous to their preservation.

A determined effort is to be made at the approaching session of Congress to secure the passage of a postal telegraph bill. To this end the Postmaster General is busily engaged in the collection of statistics bearing on the question. Success attend it.

Among the latest patent contrivances designed to stop runaway horses, is a pair of blinders by which the driver, on pulling a cord, instantly and effectually blindfolds the animal.

Punch has not the least doubt about it. It says: "There is certainly one claim of immense amount which may be advanced by the United States, and is incontestible: the claim of Mr. Stanley to have discovered Dr. Livingstone."

The Germans are taking quite an interest in boating matters now, and it is likely that they will challenge the English and American crews before long.

Some of the Italian churches are beseeching the Deity to put Don Carlos on the throne of Spain, and some of the Spanish churches are beseeching Him to keep Don Carlos off forever. This is a safe strife, because, whether the Bourbon wins or loses, prayer is sure to succeed.

Seven locomotive engines for Russia were shipped from Philadelphia last Friday. The announcement of this fact shows that the great progressive Empire of the North of Europe still adheres to its preferences for American mechanics in its railway machinery, inaugurated more than a quarter of a century ago.

Opposition to whipping in the public schools is making considerably headway. They are discussing it in Chicago and Louisville, and the Chicago *Times* is aroused to declare that "if it is not practicable to do anything without whipping all the susceptibilities out of the youngsters, better stop the institution, and close down on the race."

In Jacksonville, Illinois, and the surrounding country, there has been a great scarcity of water, not only for agricultural, but for manufacturing, and even for domestic purposes. An artesian well was recently sunk there, which threw up a jet of water fifty feet high. Before the lapse of many years, artesian wells will doubtless be brought extensively into service on the great plains of the West, to supply water for irrigation and other purposes.

The fair of the American Institute was opened in New York yesterday for the reception of goods. The applications for space exceed in number and variety those of any preceding year. In the machinery department many novel inventions will be exhibited.

A correspondent of the *Nation* states, on the authority of leading Southern physicians, that negro disease is largely on the increase, and that there is some ground for the opinion that the Indian's fate will finally be that of the negro.

Music on excursion boats is commendable, but the fiddlers should be judicious in their selections. For instance, the other afternoon an excited passenger on a New York boat, after manifesting uneasiness in various ways, suddenly threw his camp stool at the heads of the industrious musicians, with the remark: "My girl played that for me ten years ago, and she's dead now, you beggars!"

A remarkable instance of an advocate's power recently occurred in France. During the trial of a certain prisoner, the Judge received a letter from one of the jurymen, signed on behalf of himself and several others, to say that the presence of M. Jules Favre as a defender in the case, prevented them from coming at anything like an impartial judgment. Upon this the Judge ordered the case to be retired from the rolls and transferred to the next assembling of the jury.

The fruit of the offer of a $10,000 premium by the St. Louis Tobacco Association, for the best tobacco and the largest crops, is already apparent. The tobacco exhibition at the fair will excel anything of the kind ever made in the United States, and will be worth to the trade of St. Louis more than ten times the amount of the premium.

In Richmond, Va., the other day, a whole colored prayer meeting—parson, deacons, converts, penitents, brethren and sisters—were arrested and carried to the police station, on the charge of disorder.

Religious pilgrimages are coming into favor again in France. One is now being arranged for the deliverance of the Holy See and conversion of infidels. More than forty thousand persons, it is said, have already declared their intention to join in it.

Eight hundred excursionists a day has been the average at Long Branch all through the present season.

In Providence, a day or two ago, in the midst of a thunder storm, an old gentleman's nerves got so unstrung that he incontinently seized the first kiss that came in his way, and on complaint of the fair owner was mulcted by a police judge in the sum of fifteen dollars. A Providential judgment.

Pure gold has lately been discovered near Pittsfield, Maine. The ore has been found in small quantities for many years along the east bank of the Sebasticook river, in that region.

The Wabash river is so low that it is said the fishes have to root holes in the bottom to keep their noses under water.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Simons, the unfortunate victim of a Chicago husband's causeless jealousy, and who lay flickering between life and death so many weeks, has at length been pronounced thoroughly restored to health. The bullet, which so nearly terminated her existence, has left no trace behind, and the invalid is now freed from medical restraint. She takes walking exercise daily, works regularly in her garden, being passionately fond of flowers, and seems cheerful and hopeful. She has now recovered her memory wholly, and has recounted the entire circumstances of the suicide and attempted murder.

The many friends of Manton Marble, of the *World*, will regret to learn that his health, for a long while seriously impaired, is growing worse instead of better. The exact nature of his disease does not seem to be known. He appears to be completely broken down; his physicians have no hope of his recovery, and, indeed, fear that he cannot live six months longer. It is fully a year since he has been able to do any editorial work, and he has been confined to his house for some time past. Mr. Marble is still young—little more than forty—and has had such a sudden and rapid rise in journalism that it is a pity he should be early removed from the prosperity he has achieved. For three years past he has been the sole controller and owner of the *World*, now become a very handsome property. If Mr. Marble should die, as is generally feared, his newspaper will, doubtless, be offered for sale, as he is a widower, and without children or near relatives to whom he would be likely to bequeath the journal.

The belle of the season at Newport has milk-white hair, and she has been a Philadelphia belle for more than fifty years, her reign dating from President Monroe's time. She has seen many crowns fall, but her hair is still to her a crown of glory.

Mrs. Horace Greeley's health is said to grow worse rapidly. She is so feeble she cannot stand, her lower limbs having been partially paralyzed. Her physicians think she cannot survive the year.

Private advices from San Francisco declare that Matilda Heron, the once famous impersonator of *Camille*, is altogether deranged, and, though she has lucid intervals, that her domestic troubles—meaning, it is to be presumed, the outrageous abuse of her tyrannical husband—have made the unfortunate woman hopelessly insane.

Dr. Abeken, known familiarly in Europe as "Bismarck's Pen," on account of his intimate official relationship to the famous statesman, has just died in Berlin. He wrote the Prussian dispatch to Benedetti, at Ems, which induced the war with France, and the last one from Versailles, which closed the struggle.

It stated that the handsome and valuable presents given to Madame Nilsson-Rouzaud on the occasion of her marriage have been deposited in the Bank of England during the honeymoon of the loving pair in Switzerland and Sweden. The *Court Journal* thus gossips about the happy couple: "It is not generally known that M. Rouzaud first met Miss Nilsson in Paris when she used to be taking music lessons from M. Collinet, whose daughter Marie was at that time teaching her singing. M. Rouzaud, a lover of music, used to take a pleasure in being one of M. Collinet's social circle. Both M. Rouzaud and Miss Nilsson were then comparative nobodies. It was when they were thus obscure that they made up their minds to marry each other. Mlle. Nilsson and her husband have taken a splendid mansion in the Champs Elysees—the same where Patti passed her honeymoon. Her father-in-law, M. Rouzaud, who is a colonial merchant, has, in honor of his son's marriage, given a sumptuous dinner to his clerks, and placed in each of their napkins a bank-note for one thousand francs."

Judah P. Benjamin, formerly a Senator of the United States, has received a "patent of precedence," at the London bar, and now takes rank next after Mr. Herschell, Q. C.

The Sultan of Turkey has consented to send a collection of his art treasures to the Vienna exhibition, and the Archduke Charles Louis, who has been sojourning in Constantinople, has made a selection of objects from the imperial palaces, comprising furniture, vases, arms, and manuscripts, which, it is anticipated, will add greatly to the interest of the display.

THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

His Progress Through the Country—He Acts, Dresses and Travels in a European Manner—Wonder of the People at the Change.

The people of Japan appear hardly to known what to make of their Mikado's recent assumption of the European garb, surroundings and modes of civilization. A late number of the Yokohama *Gazette* gives some interesting particulars of the progress of this ruler through his country, and of the repressed astonishment of his subjects at the unique change in question upon his arrival at Osaka, the second largest city in the Empire. The Governor, Vice-Governor, and other high officials were all clad in garments after the foreign fashion of civilians, while the Emperor himself wore a dark blue military uniform of foreign fashion, and had a cocked hat upon his head; the breast of his coat was a mass of glittering lace and ornaments. The few Europeans who witnessed the Mikado's arrival found that the procession did not in the slightest degree resemble a Japanese train, everything being as near an approach to European style as possible. In the first place a few mounted officials advanced along the road to give warning of His Imperial Majesty's coming, after which came a body of subordinates to see that the road was free from all obstructions and properly sanded, as also to inform the occupants of the houses that mats should be placed in front of each whereon the said occupants should kneel during the passing of his Majesty and suite; next came a body of Kioto police, or guard, as they are generally known here; these were followed by the standard bearer and a few high officials, on horseback dressed in cavalry regimentals; then came a company of lancers, in the midst of which His Majesty bestrode a noble looking horse. He wore the dress of a cavalry General; his gentlemen in waiting were all dressed in black dress suits, and with heads uncovered walked on either side of his horse. After the Lancers came a detachment of an infantry regiment, the whole procession closing with servants of the Imperial household, luggage bearers, etc. As the procession moved along, the thousands of squatting spectators gave not the slightest intimation they were witnessing the arrival of their Imperial Ruler,—no huzzas, no clapping of hands, no waving of handkerchiefs, no swaying of crowds, but each silently observed the procession pass, scarcely daring to breathe, and had it not have been for the sound of the trumpets and the steady march of the soldiers not a sound would have disturbed nature's stillness. After the procession had passed the crowds around arose and retired into their houses to comment upon what they had seen and to wonder which was the Mikado, as very few Japaneses recognized him amongst the many gorgeously dressed persons which they saw on horseback—to a Japanese all resembled each other in the amount of gold lace about their dresses.

The Philosophy of Marriage.

What Theodore Parker knew about the "blessed estate of matrimony" is told in this extract: "Young people marry their opposite in temper and general character, and such a marriage is commonly a good match. They do it instinctively. The young man does not say, 'My black eyes require to be wed with blue, and my over-vehemence require to be a little modified with somewhat of dullness and reserve.' When these opposites come together to be wed they do not know it; each thinks the other just like itself. Old people never marry their opposites; they marry their similars, and from calculation. Each of these two arrangements is very proper. In their long journey these two young opposites will fall out by the way a great many times; but each will charm the other back again, and by and by they will be agreed as to the place they will go and the road they will go by, and become reconciled. The man will be nobled and larger for being associated with so much humanity unlike himself, and she will be a nobler woman for having manhood beside her that seeks to correct her deficiencies and supply her with what she lacks, if the diversity be not too great. The old bridegroom, having a much shorter journey to make, must associate himself with one like himself. Men and women are married fractionally; now a small fraction, then a large fraction. Very few are married totally, and they only, I think, after some forty or fifty years of gradual approach and experiment. Such a large and sweet fruit is a complete marriage that it needs a very long summer to ripen in, and then a long winter to mellow and season in."

A Case for the Doctors.

(From the Harrodsburg (Ky.) People.)

We submit to the learned consideration of the medical fraternity the following circumstances related to us by an entirely reliable gentleman of this county. It involves some very interesting studies in pathological anatomy:

During the war Mr. M. was so badly wounded in the arm that amputation above the elbow was found necessary. After the operation the patient complained of much pain and discomfort in the hand. He said that it was "crumpled up" and uncomfortable and gave him no rest. One of the attendants told him he would go and straighten the hand. The attendant accordingly went and took the severed member from where it was buried, placed it in a natural position upon a board and reburied it. As soon as the operation was finished the patient—without having been informed what was done—declared that his hand felt much better, and soon ceased to experience any trouble from it. Now, what sympathy could the nerves of the arm have with that part which had been taken away? The existence of nerve memory accounts satisfactorily for the fact that the patient may feel a pain in a hand or foot after it has been cut off, but how account for the perception by the nerve of the altered condition of the amputated member?

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Want of Vitality.

If a deficiency of vital energy is not a disease in itself it is a condition which lays the system open to the attacks of all conceivable maladies. Night and day we are surrounded more or less by deleterious influences. No atmosphere is entirely pure, no water utterly free from injurious particles; while in many localities both are positively unwholesome. What defence has the weak, languid system, in which the vital principle is deficient or dormant, against any of the morbid influences which produce epidemic and other diseases? None whatever. There is no safety save in artificial reinforcement. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have beyond all question, a vitalizing effect. If the nervous forces of the body have been recklessly expended in exhausing physical or mental labor, or dissipated in the indulgences of a "fast" life, this powerful vegetable tonic and corrective will restore them. If the defective vitality is a constitutional evil it can be remedied to a great extent by this wonderful invigorant. At a season of the year when the air is more or less impregnated with the seeds of periodic fevers, it is especially desirable that the digestion should be perfect, the habit of body regular, the liver active, the blood pure and the nerves firm. These conditions are the best protection against all disorders, and they are conditions which the Bitters are better adapted than any other medicinal agent to promote and secure. See to it, however, that no imitation or counterfeit is substituted for the genuine article, and let all who value health and have an antipathy to poison beware of the local bitters made from condemned drugs and vilely adulterated alcohol, which have sprung up like unwholesome fungi all over the country.

PERFUMERY.

* A Choice Assortment of the Finest English and French Perfumery, including every variety, at the Lowest Prices; also, a large stock of the Best English Tooth Brushes and Hair Brushes.

SPONGES! SPONGES!

A fine assortment of Bathing Sponges on hand, at FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, Corner Diamond and Market street.

PATENT MEDICINES.

A complete stock of Genuine Patent Medicines, embracing all the popular remedies of the day, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.

A very large assortment of the Finest Toilet Soaps constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. Also a large variety of the finest Pomades and Hair Oils, at the lowest prices. Toilet Waters of all kinds, in great variety, at JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

EDUCATIONAL.

School of Design for Women,

Corner Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.

The business of the School will be resumed on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th.

NIGHT SCHOOL for Young Men commences OCTOBER 8th.
Classes in Drawing and Painting every Saturday for Teachers and others.
Any desired information given by the Principal at the School Rooms from September 2d, daily, from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

HUGH NEWELL, Principal.

Lawrenceburg Savings Bank,

PARKER'S LANDING, PA.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

A General Banking Business transacted.
Interest paid on Time Deposits.
Collections made throughout the Oil Region.
Have special facilities for making Collections within the Parker Oil District.
Remittances prompt and at lowest rates of Exchange.
JOHN SCOTT, President.
D. C. BACKUS, V. President. T. M. JOY, Cashier.

Episcopal Classical Academy.

Fall Term Begins the First Monday in September Next.

Boys prepared for College or for Business.
Pupils for admission must be over ten years of age.
Two Annual Terms of Twenty Weeks each.
Tuition each Term, (including German), $40.
Teachers careful and experienced.
Rooms large, cheerful, and well ventilated.
Registers of the School may be had at the Book Stores.
Rooms in Hampton Law Building, 64 Grant street.
Rev. T. L. BELLAM, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

BROOKS'S SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Offers the BEST ADVANTAGES in all English Branches, Languages, Painting and Music, (Pianos new, Decker Bros. makers.) Special Preparatory Course for

VASSAR COLLEGE.

Is delightfully located in the finest city on the Hudson river. Buildings and Furniture NEW. Send for Record of 1871-2.

MARY B. JOHNSON, Principal.

Pennsylvania Female College,

NEAR PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Beautifully located on College Hill, Fifth avenue, away from the noise and smoke of the city, offers first-class Educational advantages for Young Ladies, i. e., earnest teaching and common sense management; with spacious grounds, pure air, attractive scenery and easy access by both Pennsylvania and Oakland Railways. Next Term opens WEDNESDAY, September 11th. For Catalogue and particulars address
MWF Rev. JAMES BLACK, D. D., President.

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS MARY MAITLAND will open a School for Young Ladies, Northeast corner of North and Grant avenues, Allegheny City, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d.
There will be an Infant Department, under the care of an Assistant, the daily session of which will be from 9 to 12½.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Second Floor Savings Bank, No. 101 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.
For terms, circulars, &c., call at the Rooms, or address S. CAMPBELL, A. M., Principal, No. 101 Federal street, Allegheny.

ALLEGHENY FEMALE SEMINARY,

COR. MONTGOMERY AVE. AND SANDUSKY ST.

The Fall Session of this School will open MONDAY, September 9. Catalogues giving particulars can be had at the book Stores or the Seminary. Application for admission can be made after August 30.
HANNAH E. DAVIS, EMMA E. HAZLEFF, Principals.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,

A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,

No. 62 GRANT STREET.

The next Session of this School will begin on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH.
Registers giving full particulars can be had at the Book Stores, or at the Institute after August 27th.
Rev. R. J. COSTER, A. M., Rector.

TWENTY BOYS

Can be provided with a Home and Instruction, at SEMINARY HALL, BEAVER, PA., by the President,
Rev. R. T. TAYLOR.
Term opens SEPTEMBER 10. MWF

NEWELL INSTITUTE.

Young Ladies' Division..........No. 255 Penn avenue.
Boys' Division..........No. 267 Penn avenue.
Business resumed on Monday, September 9. For particulars see Catalogue at Book or Music Stores. The Principal will be at the office daily from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M., on and after September 2.
J. R. NEWELL, Principal.

AYERS'S LATIN SCHOOL,

NO. 29 FIFTH AVENUE.

Select School for Boys, will re-open on MONDAY, September 2. For Catalogues, terms, etc., address the Principal, or call at the Rooms between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12.
J. E. AYERS, Principal.

LADIES' INSTITUTE,

NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.,

A Select Boarding and Day School; beautifully situated; healthful location; careful and thorough teaching; accessible from all points by Railroad. Will Reopen SEPTEMBER 11th, 1872. References the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Pittsburgh. For Circulars apply to the Principal. MRS. C. E. SMYTHE.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth article of the Constitution.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURGH, June 26, 1872.

JOS. A. MOORE.....THOS. C. MOORE.

JOS. A. MOORE & BRO., Stock, Bond and Note Brokers

Real Estate and Insurance Agents,

No. 10 Blackford's Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

We buy and sell on Commission first-class Securities of all descriptions, negotiate Loans for Cities, Counties and all Corporations, transact a general Real Estate and Insurance Business, and Loan Money on long time. Particular attention is given to placing money on first mortgage without cost to the lender.
Reference: Fletcher & Sharpe, Bankers; Indiana Banking Co.; Porter, Harrison & Hines, Attorneys.
Manufacturers who may desire to establish branches in this flourishing city will find it to their interest to consult us.

POLITICAL GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

FIREWORKS, FLAGS, LANTERNS, TORCHES, BADGES, UNIFORMS, &c.

JOSEPH B. PURDY,
32 and 34 Maiden Lane, New York.
Established 1843.

JOHN T. NICCOLLS,

BROKER AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS. Office over Mellrush's Jewelry Store, east of the Court House. Loans negotiated. Special attention paid to the Buying and Selling of Real Estate, procuring Exchanges and Making Collections. Titles carefully investigated and Taxes Paid. If you want to buy a Farm in the best county of the great Farming State of Illinois, call in person or write to NICCOLLS, as above. References: McClun, Holder & Co., Bankers, Bloomington; National Bank, Bloomington, Illinois; Cyrus Clarke, Jr., Cashier Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
LEMUEL TODD.
GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD.
CHARLES A. ALBRIGHT.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
EBENEZER McJUNKIN.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MacCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F. WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. McCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. McCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

Joseph Horne & Co.,

HAVE NOW OPEN

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF

KNITTING YARNS,

German and American

ZEPHYRS,

IN

All Plain Colors and New Mixtures,

AT

RETAIL STORES

197 and 199

PENN AVENUE.

NEW AND CHOICE GOODS.

Castilian Scarfs.
Spanish Lace Fichus.
Lace Barbes and Neck Ties.
Russian Leather Belts.
Colored Morocco Belts.
New Wedgewood Jewelry.
Coraline Ornaments.
Japanese Watch Guards.
Rich Party Fans.

JUST OPENED,

AT

EATON'S

Trimming Store,

17 FIFTH AVENUE.

N. B.—MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS and full assortment of GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS always on hand, at low prices.

MAY AND JUNE

STYLES

Straw, Felt and Gossamer

HATS.

Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
Lowest Prices,

AT

R. H. PALMER'S

Hat House, Pittsburgh.

CAPS, CAPES,

TORCHES AND LEGGINS,

MANUFACTURED AT

WILT'S UPHOLSTERY,

92 THIRD AVENUE.

PRICE LIST:

Scarlet, Gold or Silver Bronzed Caps and Capes, complete, $150 per hundred.
Caps and Capes complete, any other colors, $135 per hundred.
Torches from $20 to $50 per hundred.
Leggins, $50 per hundred.
Special terms given to large orders. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.

Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens September 11th. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address
PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

DRY GOODS.

THE GREAT

Dress Goods

AND

DRY GOODS

HOUSE.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174

Federal Street. Allegheny.

GOODS

AT

Reduced Prices,

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

FALL GOODS.

GOOD LEATHER BELTS AT 25c;
GOOD BONE CORSETS AT 75c;
GOOD COTTON HOSE AT 12½c;
GOOD HALF HOSE AT 12½c;
HAMBURG EDGINGS at Bargains;
HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS at Bargains;
PARASOLS at one-quarter former prices.

Morganstern & Co.,

78 and 80 Market Street.
MWF

1872. HEADQUARTERS 1872.

FOR

Barred Flannels

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,

Nos. 239 and 241

LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Fullerton's Freeport Flannels

CRAIG'S GREENVILLE FLANNELS, BLANKETS AND YARNS, AND EMDALE FLANNELS.
BRADLEY'S, MERCER, PITTSBURGH AND EASTERN PLAID FLANNELS, AT MILL PRICE.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN

All-Wool Barred Flannels

AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

Call and Examine Before Purchasing.

NEW YORK.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,

BANKERS,

94 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Transact a General Banking business, including the purchase and sale of Government and State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and other Securities on COMMISSION.

THOS. J. POPE & BRO.,

292 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,

PIG IRONS, RAILS, COPPER, SPELTER, TIN, LEAD, ALUMINUM, NICKEL, BISMUTH, &c.

WIRE ROPE.

BRIGHT STEEL AND CHARCOAL IRON of Superior Quality for Inclined Planes, Mining, Hoisting, Bolting and Ferry Purposes. Also, Galvanized Charcoal and B. B. for Ships' Rigging, Suspension Bridges, Guys, Derricks, &c. A large stock constantly on hand from which any desired lengths are cut, at
John W. Mason & Co.'s,
43 Broadway, New York.

PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.

BANKERS,

PHILADELPHIA,

Transact a general Banking and Exchange Business, including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., on Commission.

B. HOOLEY & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

KEYSTONE MILL SPOOL SILK.

On 20, 50 and 100 yards Spools, to the wholesale trade only. Also, Tram, Organzine, Floss, Fringe Silks, &c., for manufacturers' use.

226 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA

BALTIMORE.

CIDER

"New York State Reserve."

[Trade Mark.]

VINEGAR.

GITTINGER, DERR & CO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS AND

Commission Merchants

For the sale of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Cigars, Breadstuffs and Country Produce.

Nos. 13 and 15 Cheapside, Baltimore.

Consignments Solicited.

RENNERT HOUSE,

ON EUROPEAN PLAN.

Fayette Street, near Monument Square,

BALTIMORE.

FLANNELS AND JEANS.

The attention of JOBBERS is directed to our large assortment, consisting of a great variety of Styles of our well known

Flannels and Jeans,

At prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory. The trade will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and prices.

S. Bradley & Sons,

WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS,

River Avenue, below Suspension Bridge.

GREEN JAMAICA GINGER—JUST RECEIVED, for Spicing Pickles; also pure White and Black Pepper, Currie Powder and Celery Seed, for sale by JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

New Dress Goods.

NEW SHAWLS.

At 37½c, 50c, 55c and 62½c,

BLACK ALPACAS,

Superior Finish, Worth Special Attention.

Cassimeres, Jeans and Tweeds

FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

New Prints.

Black and Colored Velveteens.

WHITE AND COLORED

BED QUILTS,

Stock Complete in Every Department,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

Nos. 165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

Just Opened a Fine Assortment of

NEW HATS!

New Hat and Bonnet Frames

New Ribbons, New Flowers.

NEW OSTRICH TIPS,

White, Black and all New Shades.

NEW COLLARETTE,

White, White with Black Edge, and Black with White Edge.

NEW SILK SCARFS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LEATHER BELTS,

EMBROIDERIES,
INFANTS' ROBES,
INFANTS' WAISTS,
LACES of all kinds,
UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, NOTIONS, &c.,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

Nos. 165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

LOW PRICES

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

AT 12½ CENTS,

PLAIN ALPACAS,

A GREAT BARGAIN.

AT 12½ CENTS,

DARK DELAINES

AT 12½ CENTS,

JAPANESE CLOTHS

Perfectly Fast Colors, a Splendid Article for Children's Wear.

AT 8 1-3 AND 10 CENTS,

Black Hernanis.

AT 6¼ CENTS,

FAST COLORED PRINTS,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT.

AT 8 1-3 CENTS,

FAST COLORED PRINTS,

A Large Assortment, Light and Dark, Beautiful Styles.

AT 12½ CENTS,

4-4 Bleached Muslin,

An Extra Good Article, Soft Finish, at

WM. SEMPLE'S

Nos. 165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF WILDWOOD AVENUE COMMISSION, No. 125 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of Wildwood avenue will be received until the
5TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.
For particulars apply to ROBERT ARTHURS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st day of SEPTEMBER next for the Graduation, Masonry and Ballasting of the uncompleted portion of the

Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad.

Profile and Specifications can be seen at the Engineer's Office, Columbia, Pa., on and after 20th inst. Proposals may be made for one or more sections of about one mile each. Payments in cash, eighty per cent. monthly, and balance on completion of contracts.

G. B. ROBERTS,
Chief Engineer.
August 15, 1872.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LORETTO SPRINGS,

CAMBRIA COUNTY, PENNA.

Will be open the 25th JUNE, 1872, for the reception of permanent Guests. Coaches will be at and free transportation from Cresson Station, Pennsylvania Railroad on the arrival of Trains. For further particulars apply to
FRANCIS A. GIBBONS, Loretto, Cambria county, Pa.
FMWTF

The Leading Fire Insurance Company,

ÆTNA OF HARTFORD.

INCORPORATED 1819.

NO PERPETUAL RISKS.

ASSETS OVER..........$5,000,000
LOSSES PAID..........$32,000,000

S. S. CARRIER, Agent,
59 FOURTH AVENUE.
MWF

...mes T. Brady & Co

...ner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

...ANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

...vernment Securities,

...LD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

...REST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

...y Loaned on Government Bonds at Market Rates.

...ders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of BONDS and GOLD.

...AS. T. BRADY & CO.

...A B. M'VAY & CO.,

...BANKERS.

...BAR IRON COMPANY

...irst Mortgage Bonds.

...e Mortgage is for $400,000 on a prop... ...ued at $1,000,000. But $...5,000 of ...remaining unsold.

...ER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM ALL TAXES.

...Sale at Par and Interest.

...B McVay & Co.,

BANKERS,

...Fourth avenue and Smithfield Street.

...mercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

...ndersigned have formed a Copartnership under ...e name to transact

...ENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

...iance, Ohio, and will give careful and promp... ...to all business entrusted to them. ...attention will be given to collections in ALLI... CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, ...BIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points ...art of Ohio.

...ittances made at Lowest Rates of ...nge.

...nce—Tradesmen's National Bank.

...D MORGAN, W. D. REES, ...MANFULL, R. P. McINTOSH, ...W. TEETERS, Cashier

...A B. M'VAY & CO.,

...BANKERS.

We offer for sale Free from all Taxes:

...t Oliver Inclined Plane Co.'s First Mort... ...e 8's at 90 and Interest.

...ngham Market House First Mortgage ...at Par and Interest.

...urgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad ...s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

...A B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

...r Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 27, 1872.

...e future course of the money market ...racting the thoughtful attention of the ...ness public, as well as of the bankers, ...former being interested in preparing ...selves as borrowers for the fall trade, ...he latter in placing themselves as lend... ...position to meet the expected demand. ...only reliable data we have, on which ...m an opinion, are the published re... ...of the National banks, as the month... ...ports of private and State banks made ...e assessors of internal revenue are not ...sible to the public. By reference to ...ast report of the National banks and ...of the corresponding period of last year, ...find the loan accounts are largely ...ded than a... well as their demand liabilities, ...e the percentage of reserve is consid... ...ly below that of last year. The lend... ...of credit is the largest resource a bank ...as its deposits are made up not so ...h with actual deposits of cash as cred... ...de on account of discounts, and the ...elasticity our present banking system ...pable of is the extending of bank cred... In looking at the resources from which ...business public have to draw, we find ...chief element is already largely ex... ...ded, and therefore less susceptible of ...nsion than last season.

...should be remembered also that by ...ember most of the three per cent. ...tes will have been redeemed and a cor... ...ponding amount of greenbacks will have ...be placed in the vaults of the banks. ...h this withdrawal of $50,000,000 of three ...cents., there has been a corresponding ...rease in national bank currency, which ...elf requires a reserve of fifteen to twenty ...per cent. While the foundation of the ...ancial edifice has been made smaller the ...perstructure has been increased; thus the ...ications are that the banks are less able ...meet the demand of the fall trade than they ...e a year ago, and it will be remembered ...t rates for money ran up to enormous ...ures during last November and Decem...

...The interior banks are availing them... ...ves of the present ease in money to get ...ge amounts of paper discounted to carry ...em through the fall demand, and this ...ps to account for the extended condition ...the loan accounts. Hence the demand ...ay be less from that quarter than it ...herwise would be. Still our city mer... ...nts would do well to have their credit ...agements under as complete control as ...sible.

...Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the ...ing quotations of Government bonds in N... York to-day, as furnished them by Jay C...ke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.		Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116	116	116
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113	113	113
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	113¾	113¾
...40s	111⅞	112	111⅞
...	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
...	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
...old	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
...Currency 6s			

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth Avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112⅝
United States 6s of 1881	116
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	114⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	114⅝
United States 10-40s	111⅞
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113⅝
Currency 6s	112½

...following facts for the ...Water Commission:

...statement furnished by Comptroller ...the city of Brooklyn, it appears that ...st six months of 1872, city bonds to the ...$3,996,129 have been issued, on which ...received premiums aggregating $19,766 18. ...cipal $1,162,000 was in assessment fund ...h replace bonds already outstanding.

...ar of a sale of $40,000 city sixes, ...n payment for the Farmers' and Me... ...chanics' Turnpike Company (Oakland road) for a figure netting the holders about 86½. As these bonds are for $250 each, and are subject to State, county, city and every other conceivable tax, it is certainly a good figure for them. City sixes, free from taxation and in $1,000 bonds, are worth about 90 per cent.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 27, 1872.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
Canton	[illegible]	91				
Western Union Tel	[illegible]	72⅝	[illegible]	72⅝		72⅝
Quicksilver		42		42		
Pacific Mail	74⅝	74⅝	[illegible]	74⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
Adams Express		95				
Wells Fargo Express		71				
American Express		71⅝				
United States Express		81⅝				
New York Central	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	99	99	99
New York Central Scrip						
Erie	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
Reading						
Michigan Central		116½				
Michigan Southern		90	89⅝	90	89⅝	89⅝
Illinois Central		132				
Cleveland and Pitts		90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Northwest	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
Do. preferred	[illegible]	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
Rock Island	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
St. Paul	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
Do. preferred	76⅝	76	76⅝	76	76	76
Wabash	74⅝	74⅝				
Do. preferred						
Fort Wayne	96	96	96	96	96	96
Ohio and Mississippi	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
Chicago and Alton		112⅝				
Do. preferred						
Boston, Hartford & Erie						
Hudson		115				
New Jersey Central		107				
Union Pacific	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	58⅝	Lehigh Valley R. R.	60
Phila. and Erie	27	North Penn'a R. R.	49⅝
Lehigh Navigation	41⅝	United Co's of N. J.	127
Catawissa	44⅝	Schuylkill Navigat'n	18
Oil Creek & Alle'y R.	35	Reading	58⅝

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 28, 1872.

REMARKS—The market was a quiet one. There was nothing doing worthy of special notice—buyers continue shy and not disposed to operate to any extent; the result was sales were few and far between. So far as prices are concerned we have no change to note. Crude at Parker's is held at $3 25a3 27½—the former offered, the latter wanted.

REFINED

Dealers report the market a dull one. We quote nominally, spot 21¾c; August 21¾c; September, first half 22¾c, last half 22¾c; October 22¾c; for eastern delivery.

OIL BARRELS.

Market very quiet, prices are unchanged. We quote city make $1 80, country $1 70.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, August 27.—The *Herald* says: The market was quiet but firmer, with the following sales:

500 bbls upper road, spot	$3 37½
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 40
250 bbls upper road, spot	3 40
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	3 40
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	3 40
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 30
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 30
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 40
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 40
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 40

NEW YORK, August 27, closing 26.—Crude firm at 11⅝a11⅝c. Market very dull. Refined firm at 22½c; demand unimportant; cases firm at 28¾a29c.

PHILADELPHIA delivery quiet; sales of 1,500 bbls refined, short delivery, at a trifle under 21¾c; market quoted at 21¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27.—Market very quiet; S. W. 21⅝a21⅝c; crude 15¾c; cases 25c; sales, none; futures none; first half of September 22c; last half 22⅝c.

OIL CITY, August 27.—Market steady; ordinary on lower road $3 30a3 35; upper road $3 32½; 47 gravity at Oil City $3 47½a3 50.

ROUSEVILLE, August 27.—There is more inquiry and market firmer at $3 30.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 27.—Market firmer at $3 25

TITUSVILLE, August 27.—Market quiet but firm; nothing doing; spot $3 37½a3 40.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 27.—August 21½c; September, 22¾c; crude 11c.

TITUSVILLE, August 27.—Market quiet; spot $3 35a3 40c.

ROUSEVILLE, August 27.—Market quiet and firm at $3 30a3 35.

OIL CITY, August 27.—Market steady at $3 45a3 50.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Thomas King	Petrolite Oil Works	169
Wm Stewart	American Oil Works	227
Duncan & Young	American Oil Works	920
J Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	702
J Bushnell	Brilliant Oil Works	918
J Bushnell	Standard Oil Works	474
Parker & Thompson	Citizens' Oil Works	468
H M McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	462
J Bushnell	Keystone Oil Works	308

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Petrolite Oil Works	169	American Oil Works	1,142
Crystal Oil Works	702	Brilliant Oil Works	918
Standard Oil Works	474	Citizens' Oil Works	468
Vesta Oil Works	462	Keystone Oil Works	308
Total			4,639

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, August 26, 1872.

P Weisenberger, 300 bbls to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.
John Spear & Co., 50 bbls to G. W. White, Harrisburg.
Citizens Oil Company, 562 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Central Refining Co, 918 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Wormser, M & Co, 400 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
L. Irwin & Co., 157 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Vesta Oil Works, 450 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Total ... 2,827

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, August 27, 1872.

REMARKS.—The weather continues warm, though not so excessively hot as last week. Business, in all branches, is rather dull, yet not more so than is usually the case at this season of the year. Flour, wheat, groceries, bacon, &c., are unchanged in prices, with a fair trade demand. In the line of fruits and vegetables a large trade is being done, and it is astonishing to see the amount of melons, peaches, plums, &c., &c., handled by commission merchants, and the eagerness with which small dealers "gobble" them up. Butter is wanted, and prime table ranges in price from 18c to 25c per lb. The following are the receipts of the principal articles since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,035	Apples, bbls	251
Cheese, boxes	95	Corn, bush	570
Wheat, bush	1,591	Barley, bush	1,390
Oats, bush	1,241		

We omit our usual extended quotations.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112⅝@113.

NEW YORK, August 27—P. M.

MONEY.

Money steady at 4 to 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling weak and lower at 108⅝ to 109.

GOLD.

Gold was weak in the morning, running down to 112⅝; but in the afternoon it advanced to 113, closing very strong at 112⅝a113. Loans were made at from 1-16 to 1 per cent. for use. Clearings were $78,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $252,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments firm and a fraction higher.

U. S. 6s 1881, cps. 116	a116⅝	5-20s, 1867	113⅝
5-20s, 1862	114⅝a114⅝	5-20s, 1868, cps.	113⅝a113⅝
5-20s, 1864	114⅝a114⅝	10-40s, cps.	111⅝ bid.
5-20s, 1865	114⅝a114⅝	Currency 6s	112⅝
5-20s, 1865, new	113 a114	New 5 per cts.	111⅝

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet and unchanged.

Tennessees, old		S. Carolinas, April	23
Tennessees, new	73⅝	Missouri 6s	93
S. Carolinas, July	25		

THE STOCK MARKET.

Stocks opened stronger all around, but Rock Island and Union Pacific were the only stocks that held their improvement on the opening half hour. Erie has been active, ranging between 47⅝ and 48⅝. The balance of the list has been firm, advancing from ⅜ to ⅞. The market closed dull and strong.

Western Union	72⅝	Quicksilver	
Adams Express	95	Illinois Central	132
Fargo Express	70	Cleveland & Pitts'bg	90
Amer. Express	71⅝	N. W. common	74⅝
U. S. Express	81⅝	do preferred	90⅝
Pacific Mail	74⅝	Rock Island	110⅝
N. Y. Central	98⅝	St. Paul	54⅝
Erie	48⅝	do pref.	76
Harlem	115	Toledo & Wabash	74⅝
Michigan Central		Fort Wayne	96
Michigan Southern	89⅝	Chicago & Alton	112⅝
Union Pacific	36⅝	Ohio and Mississippi	43⅝

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 27, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet and nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat better, closing strong at $1 16½a1 16¾ cash and seller September; $1 15a1 15½ seller the year. Corn quiet and steady at 38c seller August; 38⅝a38⅞c seller September; 39⅝c seller last half September; rejected 35c⅛. Oats quiet at 27⅝c cash and seller August; 26a26⅝c seller September; rejected 20⅝c. Rye firm at 55c cash. Barley irregular, but in fair demand, with sales at 63a65c, closing at 64c; No 3, 49c.

PROVISIONS—Pork inactive, with sales at $14 75. Lard firm and in good inquiry; winter salable at 8⅝c; summer 8⅝c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders are held at 7c; short rib sides 9⅝a9⅝c. Sweet pressed hams quiet at nominally 13a13⅝c.

WHISKY—Firm with sales at 89⅝c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Cotton steady; sales 2,000 bales middling upland at 20c. Flour firmer; superfine western and State $5 60a6 15; extra Ohio $6 70a8 85; St. Louis $7 00a7 25. Rye flour dull at $4 20a5. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky quiet at 92⅝c. Wheat higher; new winter red western $1 50a1 60; new amber Indiana $1 68. Rye quiet; western, in store, 72c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn a shade better; steamer, mixed western, 62a62⅝c; sail do 63a63⅝c. Oats steady; western 43a44c; new western 35a39c. Eggs unchanged. Hay quiet; shipping $1 00a1 10. Coffee firm; Rio 15a18c. Sugar in fair request; fair to good refining 8⅝a8⅝c; Cuba 8⅝a9c. Rice firm at 8⅝a9⅝c. Petroleum—Crude 11⅝c; refined 22⅝a23c. Provisions—Pork lower; mess $14 00a14 10. Beef quiet; hams dull at $20a34; tierce nominal. Cut meats firm. Butter dull; western 10a15c. Middles firm. Hams 11a14c. Lard unchanged. Cheese firm at 13a14⅝c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 27.—A continued activity prevails throughout the general market, and although no conspicuous transactions are occurring the sales will aggregate a large business. Brown sheetings and shirtings continue in good request and some makes are becoming scarce; market firm. Bleached goods are improving steadily in demand and becoming more settled. Cotton flannels continue in fair demand to distributors; wool flannels in good request at firm rates. Ticks, stripes and checks continue to be wanted in small lots, and prices remain at former quotations. Woolens are improving in activity, and fair sales are reported in cloths and coatings; fancy cassimeres, desirable styles, are more in demand for city trade; doeskins well sold up in favorite makes, and the general market is more active.

The New York *Daily Bulletin* says: "The foreign dry goods trade is gradually improving, the larger jobbers being quite busy with buyers from the South and West; prices generally firm. Silks at auction were steady in price and in fair demand."

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 27.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and prices have advanced for dry red to $1 45. Corn dull and lower at 45a46c. Rye firm and in fair demand; old 73a75c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; old at 35a40c; new 28a30c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm and unchanged. Pork demand light and holders firm; city is held at $14 00. Lard steady and in moderate demand; sales of winter kettle at 8⅝c, and more wanted. Bulk meats firm and in fair demand for sides, with offerings light; sides 9⅝c; clear sides 9⅝c. Bacon—demand good at full prices, or 7⅝c for shoulders and 10⅝c for sides; clear wanted at 11c. Sugar cured hams firm and unchanged. Hogs firm and in fair demand at $4 50a5 50. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 89c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27.—Flour dull and quiet; Wisconsin $7 00a7 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $8 00a8 75. Wheat quiet, with offerings of good red Wabash and red and amber western at $1 55a1 60. Rye unchanged. Corn dull; yellow 62c. Oats steady; white 46a48c; new and mixed 41a45c. Provisions firmer. Mess pork $18 25. Lard 9a9⅝c. Petroleum—Crude 15⅝c; refined 22⅝c. Whisky steady at 94c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 27.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 white Wabash $1 85; amber Michigan $1 46; No 1 red $1 65; No 2 do $1 42. Corn quiet; high mixed 44⅝c, buyer August; 45c seller September; low mixed 44c. Oats quiet; No 2, 31c; old 32⅝c; Michigan 32c. Pork and lard dull and nominal.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 27.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat—demand light and holders firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1 24; No 2 do $1 19. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 37⅝c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2, 26⅝c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1, 50c. Barley firm and in fair demand; fall No 2, 65c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 27.—Tobacco fairly active, with sales of 100 hhds. Cotton steady, with sales of 62 bales middling upland at 20c.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 27.—Cotton firmer; good ordinary 18⅝a18⅝c; low middling 19⅝a20c; middling 20⅝a20⅝c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, August 27.—Cotton dull and unchanged; middling upland 20c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 27.—Cotton nominal, with no sales.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

Wisconsin	August 28	Liverpool.
Helvetia	August 28	London.
Britannia	August 28	Glasgow.
Columbia	August 31	Glasgow.
City of Brussels	August 31	Liverpool.
Republic	August 31	Liverpool.
Spain	August 31	Liverpool.
China	Septb'r 4	Liverpool.
Nevada	Septb'r 4	Liverpool.
Britannia	Septb'r 4	Liverpool.
City of New York	Septb'r 5	Liverpool.
Cambria	Septb'r 7	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Septb'r 7	Liverpool.
Oceanic	Septb'r 7	Liverpool.
Greece	Septb'r 7	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	Septb'r 7	France.
Europa	Septb'r 7	Liverpool.
Arragon	Septb'r 10	Bristol.
Russia	Septb'r 11	Liverpool.
Erin	Septb'r 11	London.
Assyria	Septb'r 11	Liverpool.
Wyoming	Septb'r 11	Liverpool.
City of Limerick	Septb'r 12	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	Septb'r 14	Liverpool.
City of Antwerp	Septb'r 14	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Septb'r 14	Liverpool.
Egypt	Septb'r 14	Liverpool.
Anglia	Septb'r 14	Liverpool.
Cuba	Septb'r 18	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Septb'r 18	Liverpool.
Idaho	Septb'r 18	Liverpool.
Batavia	Septb'r 21	Liverpool.
Saint Laurent	Septb'r 21	France.
India	Septb'r 21	Liverpool.
Denmark	Septb'r 21	London.
Olympia	Septb'r 25	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Septb'r 25	Liverpool.
California	Septb'r 28	Liverpool.
Trinacria	Octob'r 2	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Octob'r 2	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., August 27, 1872.

River stationary, with two feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 83 at 6 P. M. G.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., August 27, 1872.

River stationary, with three feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 81 at 5 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 27, 1872.

Warm. River three feet ten inches and falling. Departed, New State, for Parkersburg, 10.30 A. M. M.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
Leonora	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Hendrickson	Geneva.

Departed.

Elector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Hendrickson	Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva

MONONGAHELA two feet and falling.
GLASS HOUSE two feet seven inches.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Brownsville and Geneva, U. S. M., 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Elizabeth ... Elizabeth ... Houghton, 3 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated two feet by the stone marks, with two feet seven inches on Glass House. Navigation to the lower ports continues suspended.

THE dredge boat is busily engaged in cleaning out the channel in front of the city.

THE packet Juniata is laid up at Cincinnati waiting for something to turn up.

THE steamer Charley Brown is *en route* for this city with a tow of empty barges.

THE J. J. Abert is at work at the wreck of the Black Hawk, opposite Mound City. Several brass cannon are among the wreck.

THE wharf is crowded with towboats from Market street to Liberty. Most of them are loaded ready to take advantage of the first water.

THE wrecking boat just prepared by Stuart & Co., is again at work at the wreck of the America, under the direction of Capt. John Guyre.

The St. Louis *Globe* calls the "Lady Lee" the champion steamer of Red River in either high or low water, of course. The Lady Lee was built at Pittsburgh.

AT St. Louis Captain D. DeHaven resigned on Friday evening the position of commander of the J. H. Johnson, and was succeeded by Captain George D. Moore.

THE United States mail packets on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, and were built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Captain A. S. Carlisle on the wharfboat.

THE ferry boat running between Alton and the Mississippi shore struck a snag, early Thursday morning, and sunk in twelve feet of water near the Missouri shore. The boat belonged to Capt. Berry, and was insured for $2,500 in the Franklin Marine Insurance Company, Wheeling, Va.

A DECK hand on the towboat John A. Wood, named Joseph Lefevre, was taken to the Marine Hospital at Louisville from Memphis, and placed in the United States Marine Hospital, sick with fever, and died the night of the same day. Lefevre claimed to have friends and relatives in or near Pittsburgh. He was about twenty-three years of age, and had brown eyes and dark hair and complexion.

ST. LOUIS—The *Sunday Globe* says the upper streams are "in statuquo." The weather was delightful until about noon yesterday, when old Sol got out a few reefs, and it was hot. We are too limp to pursue the subject. Business was very active. A heavy shipping business was done to all points, and it looks as if the fall season had fairly set in. Freight rates firm. Passenger rates north shaky.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 23d "learns from a Shreveport gentleman that the Carter Line has grown rapidly in disfavor with the people in consequence of their refusal to carry Cincinnati and Louisville freight." We think this is reliable, and the misfortune referred to live in Cincinnati and Louisville, certainly not on Red river, judging from the amount of business being done by the Carter Line steamers.

THE big steamboat opposition on the upper Mississippi is still going on, notwithstanding its friends claim that the White Collar line is doing all the business. The St. Louis papers, who are all in the interest of Commodore Davidson, don't appear at all satisfied. Common decency should compel the papers there to give the Northern Line at least a fair show. The Commodore may have done well to secure the use of the entire St. Louis press. At the same time the press is beginning to find out that they have an elephant on hand of the largest dimensions.

THE Evansville *Journal*, of Saturday, contains the following:

Captain John B. Hall returned from Louisville yesterday by the Grey Eagle. He will take command of the Tarascon on Wednesday next.

We are sorry to learn that Charles W. Mills, of Paducah, one of the owners of the Mollie Ragon, died on Wednesday, after a brief illness of congestion of the stomach. He was on board the Ragon Monday, and died at ten o'clock Wednesday, and was buried on Thursday at Smithfield. He was a young man, and, we believe, unmarried.

MEMPHIS, August 25.—The lawrence came in with 300 tons from the Ohio last night and goes back to-morrow. The City of Vicksburg passed up to-day with a crippled wheel, having broken a flange somewhere below. New cotton comes in slowly, but it opens rapidly, and receipts will soon be liberal. The heat of the weather is intense, and no rain has fallen for more than two weeks. The Collierville excitement has simmered down without bloodshed, and peace now reigns in that delectable locality. The towboats Crescent City and Ajax passed up at noon with empty coal barges.

THE New Orleans Board of Underwriters has been completely remodeled. All the insurance interests of the city are to be represented in this association hereafter—the agencies of Northern and foreign companies, as well as those chartered under the laws of Louisiana. The following officers have been elected: Charles Briggs, President; Jules Tuyes, Vice President; H. P. Janivier, Secretary and Treasurer. The object of this change was an equitable distribution of the expenses attending the general insurance interests, and the harmonizing of all the elements connected with business.

THE Memphis *Avalanche*, of Saturday says: Something worries the St. Louis packet fellows on the freight question. First they go down, then they go up, and then again they go down. Last Monday they raised rates at St. Louis to 30 cents on flour, and 20 cents per 100 on pound freights. Tuesday they put pound lots down to 17½ cents, which was old rates, but they let flour stay at 30 cents, 10 cents less than is charged for Vicksburg, and 15 cents less than New Orleans rates. Pound lots from St. Louis to New Orleans is 25 cents, and to Vicksburg, 20 cents. From here to New Orleans 35 cents is paid on potatoes and the like, about the same is paid from Cairo.

THE St. Louis *Republican* of Saturday says: "Steamboatmen who have been away to seasides, springs, &c., to escape the hot months, are now returning, and some who have been unable to get away on account of pressing business are just leaving or getting ready to go. Those that arrived yesterday were Capts. Tom Shields, J. S. Sedam and C. S. Rogers from Canada; James H. Pepper, Cincinnati; J. J. Sylvester and J. Keiser, Memphis; Col. John G. Prather, Jefferson City; Henry Lower, from the lakes on the upper Mississippi; Frank McCosh, from his Illinois farm and Capt. Frank Leibke, from Memphis. Capt. Leibke leaves Sunday night for Long Branch, and Capt. Fred. Sebastian went up to St. Paul last evening.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago R. R.

Lucy Furnace, 3 cars limestone; Logan, Gregg & co, 25 bxs h nails; Scobie, Reed & co, 45 bags flax seed; Kramer & V, 25 cases crackers, 45 bxs do; Young Men's Christ Ass, 2 bdls paper; McElroy & co, 32 bdls broom handles; Anderson & Wood, 1 bx h ware; W P Townsend, 14 kegs rivets, 2 casks do, 10 bdls wire; B Schmidt & co, 2 cars lumber; Watt, Lang & co, 100 bbls flour, 170 bags flax seed; T B Jenkins, 2 0 bags do; B Pflaum, 1 old boiler; J A H Chambers, 1 bx broken glass; Fleming, A & co, 1 cask s zinc; Park & co, 2 do do, 64 slate spelter; Jno Henkle, 25 bags flax seed; M Nichols, lot h h goods; J W Hammett & Son, 75 g hides; W B Hays & Son, 15 hf bbls lard; Morrison & Caldwell, 1 car apples; N J Meek, 125 bags barley; Maloney & L, 1 car boiler iron, 2 cars iron; Houck, McC & co, 29 sks potatoes; Armstrong Bros & co, 20 bbls flour; M McWhinney, bdls p wheels; H J McCracken & Bro, 40 bags oats, 30 sks c meal; A Kirkpatrick & co, 15 doz brooms, 100 bbls flour, 50 bgs f seed; Heath & S, 1 car shingles; Schomaker & co, 100 bbls flour; Segmyer & V, 100 do do; Elevator, 1 car corn; J Winklert & co, 1 cars iron; Gamble & A, 15 bbls whisky; Geo Glass, 1 case lanterns; Geo A Kelley & co, 5 bbls aluminous; J K Lanahan, 15 bbls spirits; P Hamberger, 10 do do; Graff, B & co, whisky; J R McClelland, 20 bales rags; H J McCracken & Bro, 40 bags oats; co, 5 cars iron; Woodworth & D, 5 bbls eggs; Macintosh, H & co, 1 heater; C Baldwin, lot shingles; Henry Mack, 1 chest; Ed. C Geisner, 1 tub butter; Thos Smith, 6 do; Glass Co, 3 bxs g ware; L & C Bear, 6 rolls leather; Davis, C & co, 25 bdls iron.

ALLEGHENY STATION—Gilmore & co, 1 car bulk wheat; J & R Bailey, 1 car fire brick; Thompson & Finley, 1 car do; J H Respenhide, 50 bbls whisky; C A Hormeastle, 1 car staves; H Cordier, 3 do; W J Dunn & co, 1 car lime; Superior Iron co, 4 cars limestone; J K Shinn, 1 car lime; R Knox & Son, 1 car hay, 100 bbls flour; Thos Catterall, 1 car stone; Jas McNaughter, 1 car lime; J Gillespie, 1 car do; E Beuler, 9 rolls leather; E Myrick, 4 boxes hardware; Huckenstine & B, 1 car stone; Forrester & Alston, 1 car do; T H Nevin & co, 40 sacks kegs; J McCallin, 37 sacks oats; J McMillin, 1 car pipe; A Rineman, Penn's co care S M Marshall, 11 sacks potatoes; Geo Dillon, 1 car lumber; J Cummings, 1 car lumber; C H Schwanberg & co, 10 empt bxs; Young & Booth, lot empt ale bbls; Johnson & co, 1 car lime.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Chaut Lake Ice Co, 3 cars ice; E Edmonson, 1 bale burlaps; McCullough, 15 sks rags; A Tilly & Co, lot reels, bars and shovels; J Howard, bx sundries; A C Bakewell, 1 bx sundries; G W Maggin, lot sundries; C R Jones, lot h h goods; Theo Buroack, 1 bx mdse; Ill Cen R R, 165 rails iron; Erskine & co, 2 cars clay; T J Blanchard, 6 sks rags, 1 coop chickens; G W Glass, 1 car lumber; F Burgeman, lot onions and beans; Schomaker, 1 bbl beans; T P Henderson, 1 car lime; Star Brick Company, 1 car clay; Thos Smith, 1 car clay; G A Williams 8 sacks potatoes, 2 bbls eggs; Rihn & W, 1 box butter, 1 bbls eggs; J Hilsh & Bro, 1 bbl eggs, 1 box butter, 1 coop poultry; Guyer & M, 1 box butter, 1 coop chickens; John Hoffman, lot calves; Geo Bomberger, do do; F Hirsh, do do; Wm Hoffman, do do; H Tweddle, 50 bbls lub oil; J S Patterson, 4 baskets potatoes, 2 do apples; W A Hartley & Bro, 6 baskets potatoes; Peter Lutz, 2 live goats; J B Copeland, 15 baskets potatoes; Voigt, Mahood & co, 16 sks potatoes, 2 bbls do; R Skellin, 28 bushels potatoes, lot apples; Jno Daub, 7 bush fruit; John Herr, lot potatoes, 1 calf; Jos Gallagher, lot apples; J McD Crossan, 3 cans milk, 9 baskets.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

S B Floyd & co, 1 car white wheat; M A Jones, 2 bbls l oil; J C Buffum & co, 15 bbls m dust; Harris & Ewing, 9 bbls oil, 1 do japan; Davis, Chambers & co, 200 pigs lead; McBane & A, 69 bales hay, 1 car hay; S B Floyd & co, 1 do do; Hoeh, McC & co, 5 do do; Hitchcock, McC & co, 3 cars wheat; F Eichenlaub, 12 bureaus; Dilworth Brothers, 25 barrels oil; Schomaker & co, 2 tcs beef; F Sellers & co, 5 do; H Myers & co, 5 do; Bentley & Gerwig, 2 bales tow; Reese Owens, 25 tcs grease; W B Hays & Son, 5 do beef; Arbuckles & co, 50 bxs candles; House, Hartman & co, 32 bales rags, 42 sks do; J & W Fairley, 280 sks corn; Dani Wallace, 160 bbls flour; McGinley & Wood, 1 car corn, do wheat; M & Herron & co, 600 bush corn; Marshall K & co, 1 car wheat; W & W Lang & co, 100 bbls flour; Scott & Gisal, 1 car oats.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Mullins & M, 1 car steel scrap; South Pittsburgh P M co, 1 car lumber; Heath & S, 1 do do; McQuewan & D, 3 do do; Union P M co, 1 do do; Samuel Duff, 1 do do; S B & C Hays, 1 do do; Merriam & M, 300 oil bbls; W G Johnson, 2 bxs paper; J Dunlap, 260 bxs p handles; J P Woodwell, 3 pkgs f wares; Lon & Cooley, 33 sks potatoes; Reymer Bros, 1 cask gum; J Elegert & Son, 1 crate wines; J Rickets, 140 sks pipe; Voight, M & co, 1 bbl eggs, 40 do; Hamilton, A & co, 3 coffin bxs; F Howeler & co, 5 sks bottles; J Graham, 150 sacks oats; H Riddle, 100 bbls flour; C B Harrington, 18 bxs bottles; Vangorder & S, 7 bbls green apples; B D Moor, 70 oil bbls; C Wetzel, 5 stands, 4 rockers; Boyce & Thompson, 53 bags; J Rese, 393 sacks corn; J N Waymann, 300 sacks oats; F Echenberg, 2 tables; Head, L & co, 43 sacks oats; W W Reed, 9 crates clears; H J McCracken, 48 sks oats; M Hyle, 10 pkgs b stuff; H Berger, half dozen rockers.

Brownsville and Geneva.

PER STEAMER ELECTOR—A S Carlile, 200 bdls paper; J S Dilworth, 8 e pkgs; J M Cooper, 1 bbl whisky; Speck & Morrow, 4 e kegs; W Welsh, 2 bis e sacks.

PER STEAMER GENEVA.—A S Carlile, 3 bbls eggs, 1 basket do; O Varmar, 59 hogs; Illig & Hill, 3 bxs eggs, 1 do butter, 1 coop chickens, 1 bx plums, 30 bls hay; Dilworth & Bro, 1 bbl mackerel; A Ballentine, 1 box; Pier, Dannals & co, 8 ale kegs; J C Buffum, 1 bx bottles; P McKelvey, hf bbl whisky.

PER STEAMER CHIEFTAIN.—A S Carlile, 2 tubs eggs; H W Buffum, 1 bx; Kramer & V, 17 e boxes; J C Buffum, 6 bxs bottles; Young & Booth, 4 ale kegs; Steamer Nellie Speey, 9 ps timber; Getty & co, 5 bbls whisky.

Geneva.

PER STEAMER WEST VIRGINIA.—S R Patterson, 3 pkgs eggs; McElroy & Dickson, bx wool; Voight, Mahood & co, 14 stands grapes; E F Weaver, 20 bls hay; J R Thornton, 10 do do; J McGovern, 12 kegs; Rinehart & Stevens, 1 bx; Spencer & McKay, 4 e casks; J C Buffum & co, 2 bxs e bottles.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, F. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co., m	19	Atlas Works, m	1
Brown & Co, m	5	Reese, G & Co, m	3
J Painter & Sons, m	4	Meredith, F & Co, m	5
Caughey & Halligan, m	1	Byers, McC & Co, o	5
Robinson, R & Co, m	1	Shoenberger B & Co, o	16
Lewis, B D & Co, o	1	Graff, B & Co, o	8
Isabella Furnace Co, o	14		
Total			71

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J. Moorhead, m	11	J. Reamer, m	2
Mann & Co, m	5	Caughey & Hallman, m	1
J W Porter, m	6		
Total			25

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, b	3	Graff, B & Co, o	4
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	12	Pittsburgh Bolt Co, o	2
Lucy Furnace, o	8	J. Moorhead, b	2
Total			31

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Cars
Graff, B & Co, m	3

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars
McKnight, P & Co, o	12	Shoenberger B & Co, m	5
Total			17

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars
Armstrong, D & Co	32	S M Kier	21
Coleman, R & Co	12		
Total			65

STEEL MANUFACTURERS

STEEL CASTINGS
UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.

We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish, can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Stronger as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,
Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL,
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Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ANDERSON & WOODS.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; ALSO, BEST
Refined German Plow and Spring Steel
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PITTSBURGH, PA.

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SINGER, NIMICK & CO.
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
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BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL,
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL
CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES,
ELLIPTIC, FLAT, SPRINGS AND SEAT SPRINGS,
AXLES AND STEEL TIRE,
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STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.
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Manufacturers of all descriptions of
CAST STEEL
OFFICE AND WORKS
Corner Penn and 17th Streets, Ninth Ward,
PITTSBURGH.

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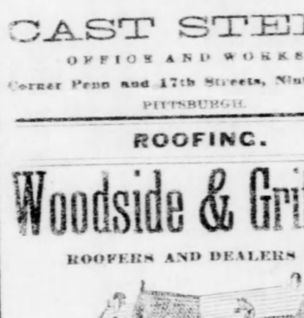
Woodside & Griffith
ROOFERS AND DEALERS IN



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Also, SLATING NAILS AND FELT.
CORNER ELEVENTH AND LIBERTY STREETS
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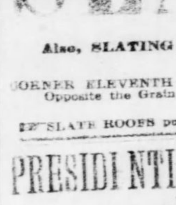
Caps, Capes Torches and Flags



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FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
Marbleized Mantels,
Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.
HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke.
COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.
CHEAPEST FIRE GRATE, saving 30 to 40 Per Cent. of Coal.
STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, gasoline. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS.
Wholesale and Retail Prices Low. Give us a call.
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APPLES
$2 00 PER BARREL.
Apples $1 75 per barrel, in 5 barrel lots.
Apples $1 50 per barrel, in 10 barrel lots.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

FRUIT, FRUIT, FRUIT.
Peaches daily, Pears daily,
Plums daily, Apples daily,
Potatoes daily, Melons daily,
Tomatoes daily,
Cucumbers daily, Corn daily.
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MARBLE MANTELS, MARBLEIZED MARBLE MANTELS,
FURNITURE AND WASHSTAND TOPS, MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TILE, &c.,
Made by Machinery. Sold Wholesale and Retail.
Sold at the Lowest Prices. For sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Marble Works, 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by
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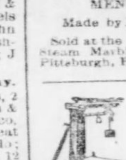
GET THE BEST.



Howe Standard and Sampson Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
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THE
Chicago, Danville
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VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Is the shortest line between Chicago and the BLOCK COAL region of Indiana. The importance and success of the Road is proved by the fact that since its being opened to coal traffic in January last, it has earned a handsome dividend upon its stock, beside interest on its bonds.
The First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, issued by this Company, to an amount of less than $19,000 per mile, have been sold very rapidly during the past few months to Trust Companies, Savings Banks, and the most careful investors. Only a small amount of the loan remains unsold.
The Bonds are for $1,000 each, and have thirty years to run. Interest payable April and October. Present price 90 and accrued interest. At present premium on gold they pay nearly 9 per cent. upon the investment.
Maps, statement of earnings, and full particulars furnished on application to
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61 FOURTH AVENUE, or to
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Eleven Per Cent.
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First-Class Security.
State Loan of Arkansas,
7 Per Cent. Thirty Year Bonds.
A LIMITED NUMBER OFFERED
AT 70 CENTS
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In these Bonds "the faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption of the principal and interest on each and every bond."
THE
Arkansas Central Railway,
BY
Special Mortgage Indorsement.
Pledge their splendid endowment of Lands, Railroad Rolling Stock, Station Houses and all other property for the faithful payment of interest and principal, making this a
DOUBLE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.
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Maps, Circulars, Pamphlets, giving full particulars of the Loan, to be had by addressing the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds.
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We offer for sale $25,000 Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company, secured by Mortgage on the Property, Road, Franchises, &c., of the Company, and bearing 7 3-10 Per Cent. interest free of taxation.
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CARPETS.
BARGAINS
For a Short Time.
We are Remodeling our Rooms and adding to them the First Floor. While we are making this change we will
Offer our Goods Very Low.
Those preferring substantial bargains to modern styles will save money by examining our stock.

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21 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.
I HAVE NOW IN STORE
ALL NEW STYLES OF
WILTONS, AXMINSTERS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
OIL CLOTHS,
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MATTINGS AND MATS.
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We are Daily Opening New Additions to our Spring Stock of
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CARPETS.
We import directly from the leading Factories of Europe, and have secured many New styles and Patterns strictly private to our house.
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TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of
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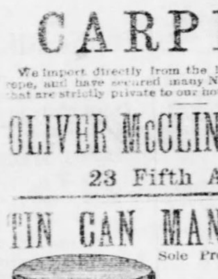

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IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING
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Accounts of Banks and individuals solicited.
Board meets for Discount daily, at 11½ o'clock.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,
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Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1872
CAPITAL ... $100,000
PRIVILEGE ... $500,000.
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LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M., 4 P. M.
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No Freights will be received after 5½ o'clock.
A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

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THE NEW AND LIGHT Draught Passenger Steamer
WEST VIRGINIA,
PETER DONALDSON ... Commander
Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
For further particulars inquire of
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For Lake Superior.
1872.
The Union Steamboat Co.
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ATLANTIC, DULUTH AND PACIFIC LAKE COMPANY.
ONE of the splendid Steamers of this Line will leave CLEVELAND DAILY (except Saturdays and Sundays), at 10 P. M., for DETROIT, SAULT STE. MARIE, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE LAKE, DULUTH, and intermediate ports on LAKE SUPERIOR.
DAYS OF STEAMERS SAILING:
KEEWEENAW ... June —18 ... July 3—18
PACIFIC ... June —19 ... July 4—19
JAPAN ... June —20 ... July 5—22
WINSLOW ... June —21 ... July 8—23
METEOR ... June —24 ... July 9—24
INDIA ... June —25 ... July 10—25
ATLANTIC ... June 11—26 ... July 11—26
ST. PAUL ... June 12—27 ... July 12—29
ST. LOUIS ... June 13—28 ... July 15—30
CHINA ... June —14 ... July 1—16—31
ARCTIC ... June —17 ... July 2—17
Tickets will be issued by the Companies' Agents and at all principal Railroad Offices to Duluth and return by Lake, to Duluth by Lake, returning all Rail through St. Paul and Chicago, or by Rail to Duluth, returning by Lake.
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STEAM TWICE A WEEK
TO AND FROM EUROPE,
INMAN LINE.
Full Powered Clyde Built Iron Steamships:
CITY OF ANTWERP, | CITY OF LONDON,
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CITY OF BRUSSELS, | CITY OF RICHMOND,
CITY OF CHESTER, | CITY OF WASHINGTON.
From Pier 45, North River, New York, EVERY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin ... $75 00 gold.
Steerage to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry ... 30 00
Prepaid Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry, through to Pittsburgh ... $41 00 U. S. currency.
Apply to
JOHN G. DALE, New York,
WM. BINGHAM,
143 Smithfield street, or
THOMAS H. RATTIGAN,
47 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
T. H. MURRAY,
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Where plans of Cabin can be seen and every information given.

INSURANCE.

Western Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.
CAPITAL ... $225,000.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.
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THE TIDAL WAVE.

Outpouring of the Masses.

The Hill Aroused!!

Speeches by R. B. Carnahan, Esq., H. H. McCormick, Esq., and Gen. James S. Negley.

The great tidal wave of Republicanism, which passed over this country in 1860, sweeping every thing before it, and has continued to sweep the land from the lakes to the Gulf at intervals of four years, is again on the move, bearing with it a renewed force and a vigor unprecedented. The great outpouring of the masses at every meeting called by the Republicans is striking terror to the hearts of the enemy. A meeting was held last evening by the Republicans of the Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh wards at the corner of Fulton street and Webster avenue, on the "basin lot," which was by far the largest ever held there. An excellent stand had been erected and was beautifully decorated with Chinese lanterns, and the Great Western band was in attendance and discoursed "sweet sounds." At an early hour the entire open space in front of the stand was filled, there being fully twenty-five hundred persons present, and before the meeting was organized this vast assemblage was reinforced by the marching clubs from the First, Second, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Sixteenth wards, and the Grand Central and Duquesne colored clubs, numbering in all about one thousand men.

The meeting was called to order by Major E. A. Montooth, on whose motion the following named gentlemen were elected officers:

President—Wm. Little.

Vice-Presidents—Max K. Moorhead, J. K. Moorhead, J. G. Backofen, Wm. Douglass, John Floyd, Jacob H. Walters, Louis Kim, Chas. Jones, Zack Lawson, Albert Myers, Harvey J. Robinson, James Johnston, Thos. Gatewood, Barney Mahoney, Ald. Wm. Shore, Geo. B. Thurston, H. D. Geist, John Richardson, J. J. Booth, Chas. Jeremy, David Hutchinson, John Hatfield, David Stein, James Martin, Joseph Moore, C. H. Love, Henry Kratz, J. R. Nieman, Samuel Barclay, Colonel T. F. Lehman, Robt. Arthurs, Robt. Roy, W. K. Hart, Basil Hill, V. G. Elliott, Jacob Lane, John Wilson, O. Metcalf, John Sample.

Secretaries—Geo. Booth, Henry White, Jr., Chas. P. Duff, John Frederick, B. F. Kennedy, Otis B. Childs.

Mr. Little on taking the chair said that it afforded him pleasure to preside over so large a meeting. He did not propose to make a speech, but could not resist the impulse to say a few words before introducing a more able and eloquent speaker.

The campaign, he said, was one of the greatest import. Twelve years ago the first majority of the Republican party was achieved by the election of Abraham Lincoln. We were on the verge of a great civil war, and the country was on the verge of destruction. The Republican party then found the country in bankruptcy, with its army and navy scattered in all quarters of the globe. How well the Republican party and its officers have conducted our national affairs we all know. We are now asked to make a change. Are we ready to make the change we are asked to make? After some further remarks he introduced R. B. Carnahan, Esq., who addressed the meeting as follows:

MR. CARNAHAN'S SPEECH.

The present campaign exhibits some remarkable political phases. Heretofore the people have been divided into political parties which embodied different and sometimes opposite principles and policies of government and administration. It is true, indeed, that two Presidents, Washington and Monroe, were at different periods in our history elected without party or even personal opposition; but these are exceptional cases. We have now for the first time two political organizations, professing substantially the same political creed. If we are to accept with unquestioning confidence the declarations of principles which have come to us from Cincinnati and Baltimore, we must conclude that there is now little if any difference of political principle in the country. We have it both from Baltimore and Cincinnati, that what the Republican party has done during the last twelve years has been well done, is worthy of acceptance, and is, in fact, accepted by the Democratic party, and that there shall be no controversy on the subject for the future. For twelve years we have been accused by the Democratic party of every crime which a party organization can commit. Everything we did was bad. Almost every important public measure adopted by Congress was condemned as unwise, unconstitutional, or in derogation of the liberty of the citizen. The Republican party was denounced as a sectional party, hostile to the Constitution. It waged an unconstitutional and wicked war to put down rebellion. The legal tender law was unconstitutional, the conscription law was unconstitutional, despotic and bloody, the confiscation law was unconstitutional and barbarous. The emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln was arbitrary and wicked. The Thirteenth amendment was a fraud. The Fourteenth amendment was not constitutionally adopted. The Fifteenth was a nullity, and never really adopted. All the reconstruction acts were unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, and ought to be disregarded. While the war continued they characterized the acts of President Lincoln and the executive government as wicked, cruel, bloody, arbitrary or despotic, and always unconstitutional. When the rebellion was subdued we were charged by the same party with having subjugated a portion of the American people, and with substituting military governors and satraps for the constitutional magistrate. The liberties of the people were trodden down into the dust under the heels of military despots. In a later period, we were denounced for intrusting the rights of citizenship and of political suffrage to an ignorant, degraded race, just released from bondage, and wholly unqualified for the duties of citizenship, and which, intrusted with political power, would, infallibly, they said, re-enact the horrors of San Domingo on the American continent.

The Republican party has stood up under this weight of accusation and obloquy for twelve years. It has been sustained by the patriotism of a majority of the American people throughout the most trying period of our history. It has had, from the beginning, the encouragement of the approbation of the liberal and enlightened men in every civilized country. And now, in 1872, its complete vindication is pronounced by its old enemy, its present enemy too, the Democratic party. The Republican party has indeed made an imperishable record. It has executed the mandate of the nineteenth century and reformed what was amiss in our national institutions. It has stricken off the shackles from the limbs of four millions of slaves, and given to that oppressed race civil and political liberty and all the rights of man. We are often reproached with political changes and departures from our original principles. We have changed just as youth changes into manhood. This is not change, but growth. Our individuality as a party in 1872 is the same it was in 1856, just as the youth of 1856, now grown into vigorous manhood, is the same individual. Are we told that in 1856 and 1860 we professed no purpose to abolish slavery in the States, and with this declaration before the world we destroyed it? We reply that General Washington in 1775 wrote to England that there was no party here and few individuals who favored a separation of the colonies from Great Britain, and in 1776 the same Gen. Washington was leading our colonial army against Great Britain. We have not changed, but grown. If we have left a position, we have left it behind and gone forward in the same course. And, now, the great results accomplished by the Republican party in the interests of liberty and justice, which have infused new life and vigor into our institutions, are accepted by the Democratic party. This is indeed a remarkable phase in the campaign.

Now, a plain, unsophisticated person, not initiated into the mysteries of Democratic politics, would surely think, after the remarkable declaration at Baltimore, that the Democratic party would find no further difficulty in uniting with the Republican party, and in helping to make solid, firm and stable forever what we have already accomplished. No need of bridging or shaking hands over a bloody chasm—there is no bloody chasm to separate us. The ground is dry and solid and level; rough places have been made smooth. You think our work is worthy of your acceptance; why not join us and help to push it forward. True, you are eleventh hour men, while we have borne the heat and burden of the day. But we are bound to admit you into the field, and into fellowship, too, even at that late hour. Ah, what a sad mistake! The Democratic laborer does not ask admission into our field at all. He joins a few of our former laborers, now in revolt against us, and renews the battle with all the passion and energy of the past. It is our field against his field. He has changed his flag, and now fights under the standard of deserters from our camp; he is reinforced by these deserters, and his army is led by a deserter. In other respects it is the old enemy we have to meet, and what he has lost in courage since his last defeat he has gained in cunning.

Whether the Democratic party be sincere in professing to turn their backs upon the past, and to accept the inexorable logic of facts and results, it is immaterial as respects the vindication of the Republican record. The party cannot retract or contradict its declaration without incurring a popular contempt under which no party can live. It is impotent to change or affect the past; that at least is secure. The future, however, is the principal concern. There are abundant evidences that the party is not sincere. One distinguished Democrat, Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, says he voted in Congress against the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, because he did not consider the time favorable to calm deliberation, but he favors it now. Another equally distinguished Democrat, Mr. Vorhees, of the same State, says that the Fifteenth amendment was fraudulently carried through the Legislature of Indiana, and ought to be of no force; but he is willing to take it. Senator Hill, of Georgia, says they acquiesce in the amendments and reconstruction laws for the present only, and until they can be legally abrogated and the rights of the South restored—a result he expects to prepare the way for by the election of Horace Greeley. Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, denounces in unqualified terms the whole record of the Republican party, but expects to gain some of the lost ground by the election of Mr. Greeley, and advises his party friends to support him. So say Admiral Semmes and all the prominent rebels who have spoken. These men have good reason for the faith that is in them. Men do not change the political principles and prejudices of a life time at the bidding of a convention. Party tactics may be adopted and pursued in the hope, however desperate, of party success. But political regeneration comes slowly, in ordinary times. If some great calamity were hanging over the country—if insurrection, rebellion or foreign war were threatened or pending, or actually raging, we would expect patriotism to assert itself, and party prejudices, and even party hatreds, for the time to be forgotten, or their sway moderated. Nothing of the kind, thank God, threatens us now. No great measure of principle or policy like the compromise measures of 1850—like the Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854—which sometimes carry revolution into compact political organizations and dissolve them, is now before the country. When the Cincinnati Convention met there was no political distinction chronic discordance in the country, except the ceed from imp the Southern States, which pro- pacification of that region. When the Baltimore Convention met, two months afterward, nothing arrest public aid in the meantime occurred to efforts of a few but the organized cans to disrupt discontented Republicans. The Democratic leaders sought opportunity to Republican party, agreed to transfer, and did rethinking that the long the so-called Liberal Republicans power transfer, their party to by a united effort, to endeavor, for the purpose, what they had failed to carry to take by strategy stop to inquire whether this transfer assault. I do not generally ratified by the Democratic masses is likely to be hardly be called a coalition—that It can parties at least, and here there is contemplates two compact between the Democratic party. It is a dissatisfied Republicans, by which the former and a few to serve under the latter, carrying a new flag agrees making a new and specious pronunciamento and the old story of the wooden horse, and the analogy principle of the arrangement is the spoils of office respects the Northern Democratic politicians as recovery of lost ground as respects the Southern man.

My fellow-citizens, I have spoken of the Liberal Republicans as an insignificant party, and I think it a misnomer to call it a party at all. It is strong enough in leadership, but there is nobody to lead. I do not mean to disparage the abilities and past services of the men who are now in the front of the Liberal movement. Leaders they are undoubtedly, but they are Democratic leaders. Many of them, and perhaps all of them, regard the new departure of the Democracy as a genuine and sincere change. Some of them, no doubt, think the Republican party has not gone fast enough and far enough as regards amnesty and civil service reform; and having a great deal of faith, they expect to accomplish, through a regenerated Democracy, what they think ought to have been done and has not been. They flatter themselves that they are carrying with them a section of the Republican party; talk about "ground swells," "avalanches," etc., and no doubt think they are coming. These gentlemen delude themselves. There is no Liberal party. There are some dissatisfied Republicans who will vote against their former party, but these are chiefly leaders without followers. Why have these men left us? When a Democrat wants to prove to his own satisfaction that the Republican party is falling to pieces, he shouts out, with triumphant air, "The men who made the Republican party have left you." Chase, Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz, Greeley, and many others of more or less distinction and credit in the past, he reminds us, are now in opposition to the party. He tells us that our purest and best men have left us, and that we are now without able statesmen, and a great deal more of the same sort. We are told, too, that Gen. Grant's administration has disrupted the Republican party. Now let us examine this matter seriously and see whether the argument, or rather inference, is well founded. In the first place, it is not true that any man, or set or class of men, made the Republican party. The political principle which lies at the foundation of the Republican party has existed from the beginning of the government. It manifested itself notably in 1820-'21, when the Missouri compromise was adopted; in 1847, when the Democratic party in Pennsylvania declared against the extension of slavery; in 1848 in the free soil movement; in 1850, when the compromise measures of that year were passed; in 1852 in the dissatisfaction manifested in the Whig party with the national platform of that year. This political sentiment became crystallized on the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the consequent Kansas struggle, and the Republican organization was the result. No one man, nor class of men—no set of men, made the Republican party. The old abolitionists did much, but the movement came up from the people. We do not deny that Mr. Chase, Mr. Sumner, Mr. Carl Schurz, Mr. Trumbull, and Mr. Greeley, and others now in opposition to us, have been trusted and distinguished members of the Republican party. We do not deny that each of these has rendered valuable service to the party, and done work in the interests of freedom and justice. Without making comparisons, we will admit that these men did as much and more to advance the Republican cause than a good many who now fill their places. Why have they left us? I know that the Presidential mania is a terrible and incurable disease, and some of our illustrious countrymen have died of it. Disappointed ambition, in great minds, is a sort of poison to the intellectual and moral nature. But let us find a more charitable, if not a better reason for this. Nearly all the great men who have left us are aggressive men. Aggressive is their element. They are useful—great in an emergency—in a crisis. If we were in a minority they would probably have remained with us. They fight well, have fought well, and want something to fight now. While the war against slavery was raging who was grander than Charles Sumner? Who more efficient than Horace Greeley? Who more zealous and uncompromising than Lyman Trumbull? Carl Schurz is a revolutionist by nature—was bred in the school of revolution. These men, who are the types of many others who have rendered good service in a less conspicuous way, are aggressive men. They are better fitted by nature to pull down than to build up. They fight well, but pacification is not their work. They have too much self assertion, too much individuality, too much of the stubbornness of decided conviction often united with impracticable opinions, too little moderation, patience and respect for the opinions of others to follow any party long in peaceful times or in prosecuting a work of pacification. They will fight shoulder to shoulder, valiantly and effectively so long as there is anything to fight; but the battle over, these men must have their own way in settling up the business. They must lead or fight. As they cannot be leaders they must be opponents. Old John Adams was a man of this type. During the early years of the Revolution no man served his country better or with more ability. But as President in a time of peace, when the chief duties of the Executive were organization and building up, he was an impracticable and a failure. He not only alienated his party from him, but inflicted on his party an incurable wound, with the best intentions in the world. We never hear of Alexander Hamilton as a warrior, although he served through the war of the revolution; but the impress of his genius and wisdom as a statesman in times of peace, when his chief work was organization and building up, is seen and felt to this day. So we find in our day that Mr. Seward and Mr. Chase and others who rendered good service to the Republican party before and during the rebellion, ceased to act with us as soon as the war was over. They opposed the mode of reconstruction adopted by the Republican party in Congress. Mr. Sumner, Mr. Greeley, Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Schurz, and others at a later period, leave us before pacification is complete, because they think their views and opinions better than those of the Republican party, and the party does not follow them, and each one has grievances or thinks he has.

Now, we would all greatly prefer to remember only the great services of these distinguished gentlemen in the past, and part with them, since they will go, on good terms; but this they will not allow. No sooner are they separated from the Republican party than they become the greatest fault-finders in the world. There is no good remaining in the party which they have so long served. It is easy to find fault. More than two thousand years ago there was a Latin proverb to this effect: "Any fool can raise as many objections in minutes as the most learned and skilful logician can answer in hours." And we are not speaking of fools. They arraign the Republican party and the President with the fury of long pent-up rage, and make up in the number and variety of the specifications what they lack in force and weight. They charge that the tendency of the Republican party is toward centralization and destruction of State rights, which means that the Republican party pursues and punishes the burners of negro school houses in the South, and Ku Klux organizations, formed to despoil the negro of his civil and political rights and to expel from their soil white men from the North whose crime is that they are Republicans. They talk about centralization, well knowing that for years there was nothing between the National government and destruction and death but a Republican majority of the people. They tell us that the mission of the Republican party is ended when there is nothing between four millions and a half of freedmen in the rebel States, and a condition more deplorable than slavery itself, but the government of the United States in Republican hands. They charge corruption in the public service when the taxes are being faithfully collected, the debt reduced at the rate of a hundred millions, when there has been less defalcation in public offices than ever before, and when defaulters and thieves have been punished more promptly and with less mercy than ever before. The administration of Gen. Grant is attacked as a personal rule, by which we are given to understand that offices are filled by personal friends of the President. Now it ought to be known that of the 60,000 public officers in the United States perhaps not one thousand are really appointed by the President. A large majority are appointed by the heads of Departments, and even Presidential appointments are generally made on the recommendation of members of Congress. Of course Cabinet officers are and ought to be the personal friends of the President. Confidential advisers ought to be friends and not enemies or strangers. But most of the leading appointments, diplomatic and others, have been of persons of ability and distinction, without being affected by personal considerations. Mr. Schenck, at London, Mr. Bancroft, at Berlin, Mr. Jay, at Vienna, Mr. Curtin, at St. Petersburg, did not owe their appointments to personal considerations. The truth is that the administration of Gen. Grant is neither more or less personal than other administrations for forty years back. Fault is found with the President for employing one or two military officers as private secretaries, although these gentlemen get no additional pay, and the government is, to the extent of the salaries usually paid, the gainer. The President has appointed a few relatives to office—the whole number not exceeding nine or ten—and we have a loud clamor against nepotism. According to the sublimated doctrine of these gentlemen, our old friends, relationship to the man most honored and trusted by the people is a misfortune, and ought to be a disqualification. I know our county officers in this county, and I will venture to say that if our Sheriff, Prothonotary, or Recorder of Deeds has a son or other relative fit for the position of clerk, and desires it, and has no better or more profitable employment, he has the appointment or will get it. I never knew but one United States Judge, who had not a son, or brother, or brother-in-law, for clerk of his court, the appointment being with the Judge; and I may say here, that the best clerk of a United States, or any court I ever knew, combining the qualities of industry, ability, integrity and the demeanor of a gentleman, is the son of a United States Judge, was appointed by his father, is a Democrat, and I do not believe there is a man in the world who objects to his holding office. I never knew, and you never knew, a man who had the power of appointment who rejected his own relative simply because he was his relative. The very quality which we would admire in General Grant as an individual we are asked to condemn in him as Chief Magistrate. These and other charges like these, and as destitute of foundation in fact, are the burden of complaint of the Liberal Reformers. A large portion of the Cincinnati platform is taken up with these ridiculous and almost contemptible charges, and the Democracy having caught them, adopted them, spread them before the world in solemn form, and filled the land with noisy clamor.

I have dwelt on these matters too long. There are issues in this campaign as important as any that have been before the country for twelve years. The great work of reconstruction and pacification must go forward. It is folly and criminal to shut our eyes and say there is peace and good government in the rebel States. The ground there is still wet with the blood of unoffending negroes, whose great misfortune is that they are a stumbling block and an offense in the way of white rebels. For whatever of peace and security the freedman and the white Republican enjoys, he is indebted solely to the government of the United States in Republican hands. As is well remarked by Mr. Wendell Phillips, in his recent letter, we have no right to expect it to be otherwise. War and victory, constitutional amendments reconstruction laws, Ku Klux laws have not and cannot change the prejudices and teachings of a century. The native white of the South does not, and cannot, look upon the late slave as his political equal. The ballot in the hands of the latter, the office especially, is in his eyes a standing flagrant offense and wrong. Perhaps he cannot help it. The result is the educated and refined, the best class of the people, are sullen and silent. The ignorant, led on by the unprincipled, form themselves into associations to oppress, to harass, to annoy, perhaps to exterminate, at least to deprive the negro of his civil and political equality. Hence outrage and murder until recently filled the columns of the newspapers, until the government actively intervened. Hence it is that Southern desperadoes fill the Northern prisons. The freedmen are in a sense the wards of the nation. We must protect them. They know perfectly well who their friends are. They know the Republican party has given them freedom, and now sustains them in the enjoyment of their rights. They know that if this protection were withdrawn, their condition would be more deplorable than their former condition of slavery, for that condition gave them protection of a certain sort. Ninety nine of every hundred of them will vote for the Republican party. They are grateful to Charles Sumner for his services in their cause; they are grateful to Horace Greeley too; but the interest, the security of a race is a stronger feeling than gratitude. They know, too, that neither Mr. Sumner, nor Mr. Greeley, nor Garrison, nor Phillips, nor any single individuals, nor all the old abolitionists combined, made them free. They owe their liberty to the Republican party, and they know that their gratitude is chiefly due not to individuals but to a great party; and the gratitude due the Republican party is not for favors bestowed, but justice done. Nothing preserves peace in the South but the strong arm of the government; nothing else will preserve it, I fear, for years to come. In the future, when prejudices shall have melted away, when hatreds shall have become extinct, when new issues shall have arisen which do not concern the negro as a race, that people will divide politically. Some will go with one party, some with another. Their votes will be counted; they will be treated and respected as citizens. There will be peace then, but I fear the present generation, at least the generation of slaveholders, will have passed away. What is wanted now is amnesty in one hand and the power of the government in the other. Remove every disability—take away every ground of complaint—but enforce the law equally, impartially, vigorously if there be need. My fellow-citizens, is the Republican party, with Gen. Grant at its head, the party for this work, or have we been mistaken all the time. Is the Democratic party, with its prejudices against the negro, its hatred of negro civil and political equality better fitted for the work. The negro knows his friends instinctively; he snuffs danger in the air. He cannot be beguiled away from us. Can the American people be deceived. This question of pacification is still the great question—it is the great question and issue of the campaign.

Mr. Carnahan spoke briefly of the unexampled prosperity of the country, and the folly and madness of a change in the government at this time. The public confidence in General Grant is undiminished. He had done nothing to forfeit it. Mistakes he may have made, and he has corrected his own errors. He is stronger than his party to-day. He now has the benefit of experience and knowledge of public men. The speaker predicted that his administration in his second term would be more satisfactory than the first. No man in the country for fifty years has had the public confidence in larger degree—that confidence which comes from criticism of his public acts. All that is charged against him is small and paltry, insignificant and mean—charges without any foundation in fact, and made because there is nothing serious to charge.

The speaker concluded by exhorting Republicans to stand to the State ticket. A victory in October would be the earnest of a signal rout in November. We have candidates in the State worthy of our support; we must, we can and will elect them. A defeat in October would dishearten and discourage our friends in close States, and make the campaign doubly difficult between October and November. The Republican who votes against Hartranft votes in effect against General Grant, whether he means it or not. Pennsylvania carried by a majority of 20,000 for Hartranft will substantially finish the campaign. We can do it, and we will do it. Let us once more bury our preferences for men, and stand by the noble cause.

H. H. M'CORMICK, ESQ.,

was next introduced, and said that after the very able and elaborate speech to which the audience had just listened it would be difficult for him perhaps to entertain them. There were, however, a few things to which he might refer. He could congratulate them on the prospect of an overwhelming Republican triumph. It did seem a short time ago as though there would be a general uprising in favor of Horace Greeley, but all indications of that character had passed away, and the prospect of a victory never looked brighter than it does at present. Mr. Greeley tells us that he is still a Republican, but that is not true. He has already abandoned his views to a certain extent on the tariff question—a question in which the people of Pittsburgh are directly interested. His recent discovery that the question of a tariff should be left with the people is a shallow subterfuge by which he seeks to abandon his old position and go over to the free traders. After some further discussion of the national questions, he turned his attention to the State issues, and in a few words refuted the slanders against Gen. Hartranft, and then devoted a few words to the man who attempted to aid the rebel cause by voting to pay the soldiers in gold, hoping thereby to bankrupt the government.

GENERAL NEGLEY,

the candidate for Congress, was next called upon, and made a few remarks, giving a history of the formation of the Liberal party. The party was the child of the free trade leagues of this country, and was brought to life by Wells, Schurz, Grosvener and a few other notorious free traders, who first formed a free trade bureau in Washington city, and then adjourned to Cincinnati, where their plotting and treason was commenced. These men had no objections to General Grant, except that he was a protectionist. They found no fault with his military record, nor with the manner in which he had administered the affairs of the government; but they did not want him for President because he would not sell himself to the free traders. After making their nominations at Cincinnati, they then began to find fault with the President, and while picking out and placing before the people all his faults, studiously avoided a reference to any of his virtues. After a brief reference to what had been accomplished during the three years of General Grant's administration, he excused himself on account of the lateness of the hour.

The President, after thanking the audience for their attention, proposed three cheers for Grant, Wilson and Hartranft, which was responded to with a hearty good will, and in a manner which indicated that the Republicans of the "Hill" were fully aroused to the importance of the work before them, and proposed to do it well.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Meeting of the County Executive Committee—The Soldiers' Convention—Grant Club in Wilkins Township—Meeting at Hite Station, etc.

A regular weekly meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee was held at Lincoln Club room, yesterday afternoon, Dr. H. A. Gross in the chair.

Reports were heard from the various standing committees, and a considerable amount of business was transacted.

Mr. Case offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Music to organize a Glee Club for the campaign. The resolution was adopted, and it is understood that the committee will secure the best vocal talent to be had, and that the club will render effective service.

General Pearson, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention, called the attention of the Executive Committee to the fact that there would be several thousand more soldiers in the city during the sessions of the convention, than could possibly be accommodated in the hotels and public halls, and it would be necessary for the citizens to respond promptly to the request of the Committee on Entertainment, as to the number which can be furnished with boarding and lodging during the convention. He had just received a letter from Baltimore notifying the committee that a delegation numbering between three and five hundred would be present from Maryland. Two companies or delegations had already been formed in Philadelphia, and perhaps one thousand would be present from that city. Delegations were being made up in all the surrounding States, and the convention would be one of the largest ever held in the country. The committee had procured the New Opera House for the use of the principal convention. The soldiers who had been confined in rebel prison pens would meet in Masonic Hall, which would be set apart for their use. City Hall had also been engaged, and would be used as a general rendezvous. Other halls would be secured and filled with cots for the accommodation of the soldiers, provided the committee would authorize it to be done. But there would be necessarily large demands made upon the hospitality of citizens, and he felt sure that the latch string would be out everywhere, and that there would be no lack of accommodations. In case the halls were secured, the committee of arrangements would enter into correspondence with the proper army officers, with a view to getting the use of a few thousand army blankets for the occasion. Many soldiers would as soon bunk in this way as lodge in private houses. But the fact must not be lost sight of, that thousands of them would of necessity have to be quartered by citizens.

On motion of Mr. Case, the Committee of Arrangements were authorized to obtain all the halls they could get; and the Committee on Entertainment were requested to appoint sub-committees in each ward and borough, to wait upon the citizens and ascertain the number each was willing to accommodate during the convention.

On motion of Gen. Pearson, Dr. Addison Arthurs was added to the County Executive Committee, and also to the Committee on Finance.

The committee then adjourned.

Grant and Wilson Club in Wilkins Township.

The Republicans of Wilkins township held an adjourned meeting Monday evening, at Wilkinsburg, for the purpose of completing the organization of a Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Club. A large number were present. The election of permanent officers resulted as follows:

President—James Kelly.

Vice Presidents—Jas. S. Woodwell, John Semple, John McKelvy, Hon. M. Hampton, Alex. Gordon, James McKelvy, George Hartzel, Matthew McWhinney, Robert Milligan, George Harrison, James Gilmore, H. B. Stotler, Samuel Jackson, Max K. Moorhead, Sol. Schoyer, Jr., Esq., Frank M. Gordon, John Dickson, Robert Finney, John Perchment, John Shaffer, James P. Lane, James Corry, John Black, Samuel Elder, Captain Joseph Snowden and Joseph P. Hill.

Secretaries—W. F. McKelvy, William Anderson and R. W. Beatty.

Treasurer—Dr. John Semple.

Finance Committee—James Kelly, John McKelvy, John Dickson, Joseph H. Hill and Captain Snowden.

Upwards of fifty names were added to the club, and it is believed that from one hundred and fifty to two hundred can be enrolled in a short time.

Messrs. James S. Woodwell, W. F. McKelvy and R. W. Beatty were appointed a committee to procure uniforms for the clubs.

'Squire Swift, D. Double and J. W. Beatty were appointed a committee to procure headquarters for the club.

Messrs. H. R. Chalfant, W. F. McKelvy and R. W. Beatty were appointed a committee on music.

A public meeting will be held on Friday evening in the school house.

Meeting at Hite Station.

A large meeting of Republicans was held at Hite station, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, on Monday evening. The following named officers were chosen: President, John A. Steans. Vice Presidents, Hugh Woods, Hugh Harper, John Kennedy and Louis Paterson. Secretary, John Watt. J. S. Haymaker, Esq., was the first speaker introduced, and he discussed the principles at issue between the two parties in a very satisfactory and efficient manner. Major E. A. Montooth followed in a terse and vigorous speech, after which the meeting adjourned. There were present a brass band and a martial band, and the music formed a very attractive feature of the evening. The Republicans of the neighborhood are wide awake, and will do their whole duty on the second Tuesday of October.

Fifth Ward, Allegheny.

The Republicans of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, convened on Monday evening for the purpose of organizing a Grant club. A permanent organization was effected by electing the following officers: President—Hon. John E. Parke. Vice Presidents—Wm. C. Cooke, A. T. Canfield, John C. Donaldson, and James R. Foster. Treasurer—Hugh McIlvene. Committees to secure a hall, on marching club, and a vigilant committee were appointed. A large number of names were enrolled as members, after which the meeting adjourned until Monday evening next.

The Republicans of the First ward, Allegheny, will meet to-morrow night in Quincy Hall for organization.

Baldwin Township Republicans Moving.

The meeting at Gehring's Hotel, in Baldwin township, on Monday evening, for the purpose of organizing a Grant and Wilson club, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever witnessed in the township, the most prominent citizens taking an active part in the organization. The meeting was called to order by Capt. Thomas W. Briggs, chairman, who made an earnest and pointed address in favor of the re-election of President Grant, after which some fifty Republican voters enrolled their names as members. The club was organized by electing the following officers: President, Capt T. W. Briggs; Vice Presidents, Jesse Cunningham, James Wallace, Ralph Johnson, Abijah Hays, Wm. Cowan, Sr., Wesson Provost and Dr. Wilson. Treasurer, Wm. Cowan, Sr. Recording Secretary, Ferbe Wilson. Corresponding Secretary, Clark H. Johnson. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and Executive, Finance and Procession and Uniform Committees appointed. The brass band and drum corps of Baldwin township enlivened the meeting with some excellent music. The Republicans of Baldwin are determined to give Grant a large majority in their district next November.

Meeting To-night.

A mass meeting will be held at the Postoffice, Fifth avenue, this evening. Gov. Sam. Bard, of Tennessee, and others will speak.

DETERMINED ON DEATH.

A Sickening Sensation at the Union Depot—A Traveling German Cuts His Throat—His Family Left Desolate.

A ghastly and horrifying spectacle was presented at the Union Depot yesterday morning by the almost public suicide of a traveling German.

With mind crazed by long continued illness, Michael Zeigler obtained an opportunity to prematurely end his life, and accomplished the deed with a razor, carefully concealed for the purpose about his person. He left his home in Carlisle, Pa., a few days since, and accompanied by his wife and four children, was seeking to reach Columbus, Ohio, where his sister, whom he had not seen for years, resided. A friend by the name of Charles Hahn was met by the family on the train, and was continuing his journey in their company.

Zeigler had been seriously ill for some months, and in consequence was in destitute circumstances. Another effect of this illness, was recurring aberrations of the mind, and as it was thought, should he become an inmate of his sister's house, his reason, as well as his general health, might be restored, the effort was made to take him to Columbus, though the means for the journey were not at hand. The whole party was passed over the road from Altoona, and arrived in this city Monday evening upon the emigrant train. During the passage from Altoona, the sick man made two efforts to commit suicide by jumping from the train, both of which were frustrated by his watchful attendants. Without money to procure lodgings, the party spent the night in one of the waiting rooms at the Union depot. During the dark hours Zeigler was restless and excited, and toward morning asked Hahn to show him the way to a water closet. His companion complied, and, strangely, without thinking of the possibility that an attempt at self-destruction might be made, allowed him to enter it alone. It is not definitely known with what deadly instrument the deed was done, but there is little doubt that a razor was used, which must have been carefully concealed to await a favorable moment. Hahn sauntered up and down the passage way, but only when Mrs. Zeigler came to him and asked for her husband remembered that he had not yet came out of the closet. The woman pushed by him and opened the door. Down on his back upon the floor, with head upon the higher seat, and mouth wide open, and a more widely gaping, bloody wound beneath it, the sadly fated man lay, his life just ebbing, with sluggish, horrid gasps for breath. The blood, which every labored respiration, gurgled forth in a stream from the wound, poured over his body, and soaking through the clothing, dripped in quick recurring globules upon the floor, which was already covered to the depth of an inch. No weapon was found. The hands were clasped convulsively together, and the instrument of death must have been with crazy cunning thrown far into the vault almost as soon as used. The cut was from ear to ear, and could hardly have been done with anything but a razor. Neither the sides nor the beginning of the wound were ragged, and if a razor was used it must have been sharpened to extraordinary acuteness.

Before even Zeigler could be removed from the position in which he was found, the wished for death had come to him. The body was removed to an undertaking establishment, where it was viewed by Coroner West. The inquest was informal, as the principal witness could not speak English, and the cause of his death was optically apparent. Two officers at the depot were sworn, which, with the evidence of his wife, made all the testimony submitted to the jury. Upon the conclusion of the formality a spontaneous verdict, "death by suicide," was rendered. The body was interred at the county expense, and the family was provided with transportation to Altoona, from which point it will be sent to Carlisle. Before leaving a subscription was started at the depot for the benefit of the children, and twenty dollars was quickly obtained. Another paper was passed around the hotels on Liberty street near the depot, and nearly an equal sum was given there. As the train started Mrs. Zeigler appeared much affected, but her words could not be understood, though her gesticulations gave evidence of the weight of the affliction which has come upon her.

That Big Bell.

It has been found exceedingly difficult for those having in charge the central alarm bell, to keep its iron tongue under proper restraint. It is expected of it that it will only speak when it is *told*, but it has lately broken through the rules of propriety, and repeats and re-repeats itself very annoying and ridiculous, because when it talks too much it cannot be understood, and therefore its utterances have become utterly unreliable. It appears to have been afflicted with looseness of tongue—an affliction not uncommon with *belles*, and which has recently got some prominent politicians into trouble, among whom might be mentioned Horace Greeley, Gratz Brown, Jerry Black, and others of that ilk. An operation was performed, yesterday afternoon, with a view to stiffening up the vocal organ, and getting it to "speak by the card." If the experiment should prove successful, perhaps the operators might get other jobs during the campaign.

Another Rousing Meeting.

Gov. Bard in Allegheny.

An Immense Audience and a Telling Speech.

Governor Sam. Bard, of Tennessee, was greeted last night, in the Allegheny Diamond, by an immense assemblage of thinking men, whom he addressed for over an hour and a half, and into whom he seemed to infuse an unwonted degree of spirit and enthusiasm.

The meeting was called to order by John A. Myler, Esq., who announced the following officers:

President—Colonel A. Blakeley.

Vice Presidents—C. Yeager, C. E. Willis, George W. Hubley, George Bothwell, C. W. Cooper, Dr. W. R. Thorn, John Williamson, Alex. Postley, John L. Dawes, Colonel William Neillie, Dr. Madeira, Alex. Trimble, William Hamilton, Robert Henderson, Geo. Siedle, M. Heckelman, M. Matthias, Dr. James S. Herron, A. N. Burchfield, Hugh McNeill, Samuel Druit, Joseph Myers, Jacob Stuckrath, G. Webster and D. L. Crawford.

Colonel Blakeley, on taking the chair, declined to make a speech, but introduced Governor Bard, of Tennessee, and asked for him an attentive hearing.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR BARD.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: It is with unaffected pleasure I appear before you to-night, as the advocate of the great National Republican party—the only party capable in itself of raising and perpetuating the Union for all time to come. As a Presidential struggle is now opening up before the people it becomes necessary, as American citizens, that we should take sides for or against the respective candidates which have been placed before you for your suffrages. In speaking to you to-night, I shall endeavor to speak both the words of soberness and of truth. I shall endeavor to tell such facts as may interest you, and as may serve to advance the interests of the great party I have the honor here to represent.

A PERTINENT QUESTION: WHO IS HORACE GREELEY?

The first question I would ask is a very simple one, Who is Mr. Greeley, and what does he represent? You say he is a man. Permit me to say to you that there are a great many kinds of men in this world. Greeley, let me say, is not that kind of a man the people in this country will elevate to the position of President of the United States. [Applause.] I also know that he is not the kind of a man that loves unadulterated and never dying Republican principles. Greeley is a great journalist, that is to say, he is a journalist of very large dimensions. He is a man of large erudition, large experience, and he is the largest man in an erratic way of any man in the United States of America. Greeley, as a journalist, has made his mark not only in America but in the world. Being a journalist myself, I feel constrained to pay homage to Mr. Greeley. I have been in that profession some twenty-seven years. I have read Greeley very closely, and it requires a very close race to keep up with him. [Laughter.] He was at one time a distinguished Fourierite. His paper was loaded with argument after argument, paragraph after paragraph, column after column, line upon line, and precept upon precept, in showing this great idea on the American people, as he styled it.

Greeley has had the happy faculty of being everything, and at the same time never resolving himself upon much of anything, and that by one of his great acts, or by accident or some other circumstance, strange and difficult to understand, he is now winding these things all together, and making a cable of them, but not strong enough to haul him into the Presidential chair. Now, gentlemen, I am a man of excellent humor, and I don't wish any man or boy here to leave this place offended. I don't desire to slander or abuse Greeley, for I tell you it is utterly impossible to slander the d—l on any terms. [Laughter.] I, myself, speak to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

GREELEY'S HONESTY.

A great many of our Republican speakers, that is, a great many gentlemen who are representing the great national Republican party on the stand, acknowledge that Greeley is an honest man. I don't believe anything of the kind. I have never believed Greeley to be an honest man. There is one thing I can say, with my hand on my heart and the other lifted to the high heavens, that I have never advocated Mr. Greeley for anything, and by the grace of God and the Continental Congress I never expect to. I started off by saying that Greeley was a Fourierite. Now Greeley was also an advocate of what is termed Spiritualism. When I look abroad and see my Catholic friends who belong to an organization that despises any thing of that kind, I ask myself how does he expect, in this great canvass, to get the support of that organization. It is out of the question, for that church, with many others, is too sound in its own faith, in its own belief, to be led away by such vagaries as Greeley was presenting for their consideration and adoption.

Greeley has not only been an advocate of Spiritualism, but, if I mistake not, he has been an advocate of every ism that ever afflicted the people of the United States. I do not say Greeley, in all this, is in every respect dishonest; but I wish to say this, that he is a man who is as unstable as water. While he has a great frame, while he has a well educated brain, while he has passed through the affliction of poverty, he has drawn toward him that character and that class of mind which is carried away by every whim of doctrine.

GREELEY ON THE TARIFF QUESTION.

They say Greeley is sound in the tariff. I don't doubt that the time was when Greeley was very sound on the tariff question. I may give you this as an illustration. The time was when the voters of Pennsylvania would have trusted Greeley. Suppose Greeley is sound on the tariff. In the counsels of his own mind, and for his own interest, has he not been in politics long enough to root out all the interest he ever had in it? What kind of a figure does he present now? He is a man sixty years of age or more. He has a herculean frame. He is a man of fine constitution I don't doubt, for he can eat at one meal more than any five men in your State. I tell you, boys, he is heavy on baked clams, and he is heavier on clams than the people will be on him for President.

THE OPPOSING ELEMENTS IN THE "LIBERAL" TICKET.

Here is Gratz Brown. Greeley heads the ticket and calls himself safe on the subject of protection. He tells the people of Pennsylvania he is willing to leave that question to the different States and the different districts, and that the people should dispose of it as they see proper. We will not discuss that point here. But if Greeley is a protectionist, why does he accept on the ticket Mr. Brown, of Missouri, a red mouthed free-trader. Suppose Greeley should die, if elected President, two or three months after filling the office. Pennsylvania then and the United States would have Mr. Brown, a free-trader, as President. Now, Pennsylvanians, if I should offer no other argument than this against the election of Greeley it should be sufficient to prevent his election. It is absurd for him to sit on Greeley's principles to accept upon the ticket a man who is diametrically opposed to him in every respect. It is an opposition which is absurd in itself.

I would ask Pennsylvanians this question: Are you willing to take such an individual as there is on this ticket? [Cries of No! No!] Let me say that that no will echo and re-echo until it has gone from Maine to the gold capped hills of California. I say no, too, though I don't live in Pennsylvania. I live in Chattanooga, the Pittsburgh of the State of Tennessee—a place of twelve thousand inhabitants, but a place which will have sixty thousand inhabitants in less than twelve years, because she has iron and coal, the two great civilizers of the world. Tennessee is not ready to take Greeley, on the ground that Tennessee is not ready to accept free trade. She is not ready to accept free trade because her mountains and her hills are laden with what has made Pittsburgh the great city of the world. I give you this conflict of elements in the liberal ticket, as an illustration of Greeley's character, who has been a little of everything. [Laughter.] He has been a Fourierite, a Spiritualist, and is also bound up to the Millerites, and was ready at one time to take his pure white sheet, and ascending some lofty pinnacle, to receive his Redeemer at twelve o'clock at night. Greeley has been everything that is tried and nothing long.

GREELEY AND TAMMANY HALL.

He is now seeking the Democratic party. He has even opened wide his arms and embraced Tammany Hall. Any man who could take Tammany Hall ought to be able to take the most violent dose any allopathic physician could prescribe, and not even wink at it. He has not only taken Tammany Hall, but Tweed also. He has not only taken Boss Tweed, but he has taken Oakey Hall. He has not only taken Hall, but also every villain in New York. He extends his arms toward them, and says, when I come to be President I will see that you are not sent to the penitentiary, and if you are sent there, I will pardon you out. He has not only taken Tammany Hall with all its filth, but also Horatio Seymour. I was born in New York and went South in 1845. I knew Seymour a good while ago. Horatio is a pretty good fellow, but Greeley used to call him everything he could find in the vocabulary of filth. He used to call him liar and booby, and as for Brooks he called him Booby Brooks, and now Booby is crying hurrah for Greeley. When Greeley is President of the United States, which event is very doubtful; Seymour, Booby Brooks and Cox will take possession of the reins of this government. What will be the result? Greeley has gone over head and shoulders to the Democratic party.

A large portion of the Democratic party never intended to accept him. There is a portion of the Democratic party that have not lost all principle and self-respect. There is a portion of that party that expects to continue to be Democrats as long as they live. These will meet in Louisville on the 4th of September and nominate a ticket.

And now, I say, Greeley is giving himself up to the scum of the Democratic party; but do you say that all who act with Greeley are the scum of the party? I say as a whole, they are; as men, they are not. There may be some honorable exceptions. There are some in my State. There are some clever men in the South who have embraced Greeley. They are so clever that they are now willing to give up Greeley and return, like the prodigal son, and ask the forgiveness of the country. As Republicans, we don't ask them to ask our forgiveness; we only say obtain absolution from the country and not from us.

I ask now, what is Greeley and what does he represent. I have given you a brief idea of his instability. He professed to be a friend of the colored man, but Garrison has settled that matter in his letter to Sumner. He cites that Greeley was never at heart a friend to the colored man while he was in the chains of slavery. This is conclusively established. I told you I would not come to speak with much varnish. If I desire a reputation in this canvass it is for telling the truth, no matter what the cost may be, and if the devil stands at the door with a forty-five pounder with a torch from hell to start it off. I will tell the truth.

OPPOSITION TO GRANT.

Now, fellow-citizens, this is not all. He has taken in a good many soreheads. I hate to say an unkind word of any man living. I naturally feel kind to my fellow men. I love them because they are made in the image of my God. Now, then, what shall I say about these soreheads? Let me tell you the truth, and when I have done that I have done my duty. There were just thirty Senators in Congress opposing Grant. What say you, thirty Senators? Yes, thirty. Who are they? Trumbull, ex-brothers Sumner and Fenton. That makes three, and there's brother Tipton. Put a naught after the three and you will have the thirty Senators. Who is Tipton? Called into the Senate by accident. [Laughter.] He got into the Senate just as Andrew Johnson got into the Presidential chair. Let me say by way of parenthesis, the assassination of Lincoln and the elevation of Johnson to the position of President of the United States was the withering, crowning and damning curse of the South. Well may you pause, well may silence reign, as these words fall from my lips. This is true. Every American citizen should respond "True," and could the stars speak, let them respond "True," and the angels that fly around the throne of God, let them respond "It is true," for it is true.

Now here is opened a field for discussion which I cannot pause to consider. Johnson instead of saying to Congress, "You are the war-making power; you are the peace-making power; the people of the North are ready for terms, and it is desirable that you now proceed to make terms with them. No; he wanted to be President, and he wanted the people of the States to indorse "My policy." I am not speaking disrespectfully of Johnson as a man. I am speaking of him as President of the United States. I am talking about the violent secession which brought so much ruin on the country.

I served four years in the Confederate army. I served there because my State seceded. If I had been in this State I would never have been in the rebel army. Louisiana never seceded by the voice of the people. I was editor of a Democratic paper, not a secession Democratic paper, but a national Union Democratic paper; but when my state seceded I went with her and slept on rails and in mud puddles, and my health is still good. When I presented my pay roll to Grant, and said from henceforth and forever I will uphold the government, he received me cordially. Now, then, I started from little Tipton, and got way up to Grant. Now there might seem to be a slight absurdity in this, but I will get to Tipton as soon as possible. I will say of my friend Tipton that he has more mouth than brains. He never originated a thought in his head. Next comes my friend Trumbull. I always had a sort of liking for Lyman. Trumbull is an able man. He is one of the best lawyers in the United States. He did a great many good things. What is wrong with Trumbull? The only thing wrong with him is that he could not be President of the United States, and he is a sorehead. He wanted to control Gen. Grant's appointment, but that little man has a way of sitting down and, crossing his legs and rolling a piece of paper and smoking a cigar—but the people know that he has a head of his own. This is what ails Trumbull; Grant appointed Trumbull's brother-in-law to office and Grant said he would have a higher respect for himself had he not done it. Grant is a man of wonderful sagacity. The Democrats of New York say he has a wooden head. The men who say that have mutton heads. Which is the best of the two? Well now, Trumbull is very sore. He is that sore he cannot sleep, and he is so sore that when he is awake he cannot keep still, because he could not control or govern the executive of this great nation. If he had had Greeley there he would have fixed him.

Now there is my friend Fenton, that oily, pliable, astute, wise politician. He is the best politician in the United States. Don't get alarmed. He is the best politician, but the poorest statesman. Fenton never originated an idea in his life, but he has made more capital out of other people's ideas than any other man. He is a man whom I personally like. I like all of you, but make an exception of your works. I want you to make a distinction here. I like you but if you are in the habit of lying I do not like the lies. If you are liable to profanity I will hand you over to Greeley. He swears more elegantly and with more emphasis than any man I have ever known. There are a few of the soreheads engaged in the Liberal movement. These soreheads are scattered all over the country, but they are very thinly scattered. Do you know what their motto is? Their great principle is, "Anything to beat Grant." I started off with the interrogatory, who is Greeley? He is anything to beat Grant. Here is another word, by way of parenthesis, everything that is good in the Cincinnati platform was taken from Grant's messages and recommendations to Congress, and everything that is unstatesmanlike was introduced by Schurz, Tipton and Tammany Hall. For it was the most violent assemblage that ever met. Schurz said that he carried the Germans in his pocket. The German is a reading man, a thinking man, is not a stick to be moved by a machine. Schurz has very few German papers with him now, and in a few weeks will have none. Who is Schurz. He left his own country a revolutionist he comes to this country. He gets a seat in the Senate of the United States, and now undertakes to encourage revolution in this government; for if you elect Greeley you throw the South into anarchy; you encourage her and she begins to despair. Greeley represents the malcontents of the people of this country. He does not represent the German nor the Irish population.

Now, who is the proper candidate before the American people? General Ulysses S. Grant. The speaker then gave a brief history of Gen. Grant's war record, and said: This man became the conqueror of a great people. Many have represented Grant as a fool; many in the South have so represented him. The Southerners say that Grant is nobody. This is a direct insult to General Lee. It is not only an insult to the General, but also an insult to the Southern people, because a braver or more gallant people never crossed swords as the Union soldiers will testify here to-night. Grant evinced great generalship by conquering that mighty people, and those who do not recognize it now will recognize the fact some time that he ranks among the superior Generals in the world. This man was elected President, and having served the country so well, so patriotic and so ably that the people (not the Republican party) have nominated him for a second term.

Let me say to you a few words in his defense. They say he has been cruel to the South. I brand that as a lie. They say Greeley bailed Jeff. Davis. I have nothing to say about that. Greeley had that right. I don't say whether it was right or wrong. Grant is presented for re-election, not because he asked it, or that he wanted it. I will tell you a piece of secret history. Three Senators had to struggle with the President until four o'clock in the morning before he would consent to have his name used in the Philadelphia Convention as a candidate for re-election. This has never been publicly stated, but it is a fact. Gen. Grant has less ambition than any man living. What are the objections made to him? First—that he appointed his father to office. I made a speech in Chattanooga and Wheeler, who was a very good lawyer, opposed him in this ground. The fact is, however, that he had an office but wanted a higher one, and failed in securing it. This objection made is not only that he appointed his father, but that he has also appointed other relations, and what is worse, appointed his friends to office. Well, a man who would not take care of his father ought to be hung. Another objection is that he goes to Long Branch. He has a most humble cottage there, where he transacts all the business of the Presidential office like an old clerk. The next objection is that he is going to take possession of the government; that he has the army and navy at his disposal; and a good army it is, not quite thirty thousand men. I suppose you fellows could clean them out to-night. How absurd is the objection.

What does Grant represent? He represents the Constitution as amended. And now, gentlemen, the Liberals say, "Let us shake hands over the bloody chasm." What chasm? Why the chasm between the North and the South. There is no chasm, my friends, left. The Constitution as amended filled up that chasm and Grant stands fairly upon it. It is so sealed that even a seam is not discoverable. So much for that part of Greeley's humbuggery. The bloody chasm is a lie upon its face; it is an insult to the people north, south, east and west. Now, I say that Gen. Grant represents principles. He represents the great American people. He represents the mechanic. I am addressing a large proportion of the working people. I say to you, take your shops in Pittsburgh and put them in a line and they would make thirty miles. Are you willing to give up certain to get in return an uncertain thing? Where is your beautiful cottage, your wife and children; are you willing to risk their happiness by a change of administration?

Greeley stock has been going down, down, down, while Grant stock has been going up, up, up. As Grant stock advances gold declines. This is the best proof that Grant ought to be elected. He is in favor of a safe protection. He is favor of protecting labor, while at the same time he is in favor of protecting the capitalist.

He not only protects the working man, the banker, the manufacturer, but every man in his political rights. Grant is our choice because he is the people's choice.

Ohio will give Grant forty thousand majority; Arkansas will go for Grant. Louisiana will also follow in the same track; Florida is for Grant because her interest are such that she cannot go for Greeley; Mississippi will also vote for Grant. Georgia and Tennessee doubtful, but one thing is certain, that they will give increased Republican votes.

I have one word to say for Pennsylvania. The old Keystone State stands a giant among giants, and the first of them all. She is great in manufacture, great in agriculture, great in her men and strong in her young men. What will you do? Your candidate for Governor, Gen. Hartranft, was one of the noblest soldiers that ever fought in the Union army. I was a Confederate, and can testify to this. Elect him for your Governor, and he will be the bridge at the battle of Antietam, so may he hold Pennsylvania in October, that Grant may walk triumphantly in November. And, now, fellow citizens this will be done as true as those stars shine, and that the sun shall rise to-morrow morning. I have not come here to meddle with your local politics, but I will close by saying that Hartranft has been most violently abused, but notwithstanding this record has been proven to have been honorable. Elect him in October, and Grant will be elected in November.

THE MUSIC.

An excellent brass band was present, and played a number of appropriate airs. At the close of Gov. Bard's speech, the Allegheny Glee Club, under the leadership of Prof. Wm. H. Slack, was introduced, and sang "Four Years More," and "When this Old Hat was New," with telling effect. The songs were loudly applauded.

The audience dispersed at ten o'clock, feeling that they had been amply repaid for the time spent.

CONNELLSVILLE AND UNIONTOWN.

The Report that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have Acquired the Fayette Road Denied.

Currency was given to a report some days ago that the Fayette branch of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad had been acquired by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, as a continuation of the new Southwestern Pennsylvania Railroad. This is emphatically declared to be untrue by the officers of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Company. The branch extends from Connellsville to Uniontown, and is one of the most important feeders of the road with which it connects. It was built by the subscriptions of people living along its line and at its termini. After it had been leased to the Connellsville Railroad Company it was put in thorough repair, but since has not been maintained in very strict accordance with the contract existing between the owners and the lessee. Numerous coke ovens have been built along the line, and the revenue derived from it has been large and is steadily increasing. Upon the completion of the Southwestern Pennsylvania Road, it is intended to establish a coke depot at Greensburg, at which point a junction is formed with the Pennsylvania Central, and could the Fayette branch have been annexed, it was estimated that immediately upon the opening of the new road a remunerating traffic would have been given it from this source. An attempt was therefore made to obtain control of the branch road on the plea that the lease had been rendered void. This effort proved futile, and the officers of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company say that the letter of their lease will be unswervingly adhered to in the future, so that no legal power can dissolve the connection.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

On Saturday evening September 7th, this place of amusement will open for the fall and winter season. The improvements in the house made since its close, have already been spoken of in these columns, and it only remains to speak of the dramatic representations, which are promised by the management to be equally worthy the consideration of the public. Upon the opening night and during the following week, standard English comedy will be presented with the entire company distributed in the casts. "Men of the Day" will be first produced. The scenery has been specially prepared with a view to illustrate the capability of the theater in stage mounting.

American Theater.

A very pleasing variety entertainment is given in this theater each evening and those who enjoy this class of theatricals, can probably be no better satisfied at any similar place of amusements in the country.

Varieties Theater.

Notwithstanding the presence of a circus in the city, this place of amusement is crowded nightly. The performance is a varied one and seems to receive the approval of the patrons of the establishment.

Letters Held for Postage August 27, 1872.

	Cents.
Mr. Lambig, Parkers Landing, Pa.	6
German Sick Relief Society, Allegheny, Pa.	3
Stadler & Co., New York	3
Mrs. Martha Clemens, Cleveland, Ohio	3
Mait F. Wood, Terre Haute, Ind.	3
Joseph Albree, Boston, Mass.	3
Benjamin Hill, Hudson City, N. J.	3
David Phillips, Drifton, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

The Great Carriage Establishment.

Our readers may rest assured that they can procure everything in the carriage line at the extensive works of Messrs. Workman & Davis, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, and Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Arch street, Allegheny, of whatever style or description they may require, made in the most superior manner, finished in the most artistic style and at prices which all must acknowledge to be entirely reasonable. This firm, besides being extensive manufacturers, turning out work ranging from six passenger coaches to single man jaggers, are also fully prepared to supply any demand for Eastern made vehicles. Messrs. Workman & Davis are manufacturers of a new style of buck wagon, claimed by them to be the best in the world.

New Styles.

Alex. Tindle, Jr., trunk dealer, No. 89 Smithfield streets, keeps up to the times, and receives all the new styles of trunks as fast as they are brought out. Our readers will find his stock full and complete, including a fine assortment of sole leather, steamer and Saratoga trunks, etc., etc., and his prices very low. He is determined not to be undersold by any other house in the city. Remember his place when in need of a trunk, valise, carpet bag or satchel, and you will find you can save money by dealing with him.

Harrisburg Fully Up to the Standard.

We stopped at several places on our trip to the East, and judge our surprise to find that the Sash Adjuster and Lock, of Cunningham & Bradley, had preceded us and was being rapidly introduced. Upon inquiring we learned that this improvement was taking the place of weights and pullies, and in many instances was superseding other improvements. Call and see it at 73 Fourth avenue.

Dr. Reichenbach

Is the only man who can permanently heal a rupture, having devised a new method of treatment.

Office and store, No. 11 Market street.

Great Assortment of Furniture.

The finest as well as the most extensive assortment of furniture on exhibition in any furniture warehouse west of the mountains is the one at the house of Messrs. J. Meyer & Son, Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue, east of the railroad crossing. Want of space forbids us to enumerate and describe the various designs of chamber, parlor and office sets, or single articles of furniture, which attracted our attention during a recent visit; suffice it to say that while their immense stock includes everything in their line from the plainest to the finest and costliest designs offered in either city, every single article of which it consists is gotten up in the most durable style and the most workmanlike manner. The greater portion of the furniture sold by Messrs. Meyer & Son is turned out at their own manufactory, and the finer sets are finished and upholstered at their warerooms, under the immediate supervision of the firm, in any style required by the purchaser. But they also keep at all times a full line of eastern-made furniture, including some of the most unique, costly and beautiful designs ever brought to this city, which they are selling at prices ranging from thirty to fifty per cent. below those prevailing among the Broadway, New York, furniture houses.

"School in the Mountains,"—Bellefonte, Pa.

A classical school for boys. Next session opens September 4th. For circulars address Rev. J. P. Hughes, Principal.

Pyle's O. K. Soap

Is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the use of the O. K. Soap, will never use any other. tf

Greeley and Grant Clubs

Supplied with campaign goods, capes, caps and torches, at R. H. Palmer's hat house, 149 and 151 Wood street.

Silver Plated Ware.

Ice pitcher sets, tea sets, castors, forks and spoons, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

The Homestead Bank.

If you understand all about the Homestead Bank, you will make it the depository of your savings or invest them in its stock. If you do not understand all about it, call at the bank and get the desired information.

A Princely Bargain.

Silk hats, latest style, $4 50, the usual price being $7 00, at Baird's Hat House, 180 Federal street, formerly Wm. Semple's.

100 Wood Street

Is the place to buy China and white stoneware of the best and latest styles. R. E. Breed & Co.

A Blessing to the People Come at Last.

Inasmuch as that well known and popular gentleman, Mr. James Cooper, has been appointed by R. Straw & Co. agent for the Singer sewing machine for Lawrenceville and surrounding neighborhood, the people of that section will find it more convenient to call at Mr. Cooper's salesrooms in the Lawrence Bank block, corner of Penn avenue and Butler streets, for the purpose of examining or buying a Singer than to make a trip to the principal office. Messrs. Straw & Co. have made a good move in establishing this agency, and are fortunate in securing the services of a gentleman so well known, so popular and so well qualified for conducting the business. That this agency will be appreciated and accordingly patronized by the people of Lawrenceville and vicinity we have no doubt.

Campaign Goods.

Capes, caps and torches, wholesale and retail, at R. H. Palmer's hat house, 149 and 151 Wood street.

DIED.

BAILEY—August 26th, 1872, FRANK LAUGHLIN, son of Henry M. and Elizabeth L. Bailey, aged three years and nine months.

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $5.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER,

147 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America

ASSETS, $6,337,489 83.

Ins. Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by

WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS,

AT $25 TO $300.

DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,

$8 TO $125.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $20. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Gun Material, Guns and Pistols repaired. Send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express C. O. D.

J. H. JOHNSTON, 179 Smithfield street.

Sign of the Big Gun.

AFFLICTED

Pause and consider whether it is better for your present trouble and future health to use the SAMARITAN'S GIFT, or be gorged with the quack's Balsam Copaiba, which drug is a sure tell-tale, having a horrid taste and still more disgusting smell. The grand and most important part of the Samaritan's Gift is its certainty of cure in the short time of from two to four days, besides being pleasant to take, having no smell or unpleasant taste and can be used without the knowledge of the most intimate acquaintance. The Gift is the only known remedy that can be depended on.

Male packages $2; female $3. Sent by mail to any address.

JOSEPH FLEMING, 84 Market street, Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

Fred. Aims' American Theater

Late Fifth Avenue Opera House.

FRED. AIMS ... Lessee and Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS ... Stage Manager and Advertiser.

GRAND FAMILY MATINEE THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, 2:30.

ALSO, ALL THE STARS TO-NIGHT! GREAT BILL!

By Annie Adams, Johnny Hart, Charley Howard, Clarence Horton, Blanche Selwyn, Master Barney, Frank Gibbons, J. C. Campbell, La Verde Children, Harley and Marr, George L. Hall, Mons. Gaillot, Mlle. Jennie Prescott, Mlle. Elise, Schrotter Sisters, and the Grand Ballet Troupe.

Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 2 30 P. M.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER

PENN STREET, NEAR SIXTH.

R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE ... Lessees and Proprietors.

DECIDEDLY THE BEST.

To-night, the Daring Lady Gymnast and Ceiling Walker, M'LLE A. FONTAINEBLEAU! JOHN T. KELLY, WILLIE GAYLORD, And the Star Company.

Ladies' Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

$1,000,000!

SECOND

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

Public Library of Kentucky,

AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

By authority in the act of the Legislature incorporating the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, the Trustees will give their

SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT

In the great Hall of the Public Library Building, in Louisville, Ky., on

Saturday, September 28, 1872.

100,000 TICKETS OF ADMISSION

Will be issued at $10 each; half tickets $5; quarter tickets $2 50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 28 for $250; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time. During the Concert the sum of

$500,000 IN CURRENCY

Will be given to the holders of tickets by distribution by lot of ONE THOUSAND GIFTS, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

	Cash.
One Grand Gift, Cash	$100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash	50,000
1	25,000
1	20,000
1	15,000
1	10,000
1	9,000
1	8,000
1	7,000
1	6,000
1	5,000
1	4,000
1	3,000
4 Gifts of $2,000 each	8,000
15 Gifts of 1,000 each	15,000
20 Gifts of 900 each	18,000
21 Gifts of 800 each	16,800
25 Gifts of 700 each	17,500
35 Gifts of 600 each	21,000
45 Gifts of 500 each	22,500
50 Gifts of 400 each	20,000
60 Gifts of 300 each	18,000
160 Gifts of 200 each	32,000
612 Gifts of 100 each	61,200
Total, 1,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

The Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Kentucky, has consented to represent the Trustees in the management of this second Grand Gift Concert, and he will personally see that the money from the sale of Tickets is deposited with the Treasurer, that the drawing is fairly conducted, and the Gifts justly awarded and promptly paid. The drawing will take place in public, in full view of the audience and under the immediate supervision and direction of the officers and Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, and the following named eminent and disinterested citizens, who have consented to be present and certify that it is fairly done:

Hon. M. R. HARDIN, Judge Court Appeals, Ky.
Hon. J. PROCTOR KNOTT, late M. C. Lebanon Dis.
Hon. H. W. BRUCE, Judge Ninth Judicial Dis., Ky.
Gen. ELI H. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Dis Ky.
Hon. T. B. COCHRAN, Chancellor Lou. Chan Court.
Hon. E. D. STANDIFORD, Pres. Farmers' and Drovers' Bank.
Hon. JNO. BARBEE, Manager Royal Ins Co. Liverpool.
Col. PHIL LEE, Com. Att'y, Ninth Judicial Dis.
Dr. C. GRAHAM, founder Graham Cabinet.
Col. JOHNSON P. JOHNSON, Manager Galt House.
Dr. T. S. BELL, Prof. Medical University, Louisville.
Hon. J. G. BAXTER, Mayor Louisville.
Hon. T. L. BURNETT, City Attorney.
HENRY WOLFORD, Treasurer Louisville.
W. C. D. WHIPS, Prop'r Willard Hotel.
Col. G. A. BRANNIN, Pres Manufacturers' Bank.
PHILIP JUDGE, of the Louisville Hotel Co.
JAS. BRIDGEFORD, Pres. Second National Bank.
J. C. JOHNSTON, Pres. Traders' Bank.
H. VICTOR NEWCOMB, firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.
HENRY DEPPEN, Pres. German Bank.
ANDREW GRAHAM, tobacco and cotton merchant.
Dr. NORVIN GREEN, Pres L. & C. Short line R. R.
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Address THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

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For tickets and information apply to GILDENFENNEY & LESS, 45 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. ws'ow

ADVERTISED LETTERS—Official List.

August 28th, 1872—List No. 33.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

Allen Mrs E G; Allison Mrs [illegible]; Andrews Mary O; Aiken Elizabeth; Armstead Lillie; Armstrong Jennie; Barkley Minnie; Barkley Jane; Bell Mary H; Bender Sarah; Barclay Mrs Jane; Baker Mrs Mary (for); Bates Julia; Berg Mrs Adam; Barnes Mary Ann; Boyd Mrs Lina; Boyd Mrs Leslie C; Black Fanny; Bowers Annie; Bowers Mrs E; Black Mrs John; Brook Mollie; Bauer Mrs Wilhelmina; Cash T R; Burns Mrs; Burtel Mrs Matilda; Buchanan Mrs G; Campbell Fannie; Carpenter Huldah M; Carrington Lizzie; Carmichael Mrs N; Carrel J; Clark Mrs R A; Cullen Mary; Creighton Lizzie; Culbertson Mrs M P; Davis F; Davis Julia; Davis Jennie; Desmuth Mrs J; Donaldson Mrs M; Duffey Bridget; Duncan R W; Egan Mollie; Farley Rose; Feheriev E; Fowler Emma A; Flack Mrs Ada C; Fuller Nellie J; Frey Mrs A M; Gasparine Mrs J; Godfrey Mrs E M; Gibson Kate; German Mrs J H; Gaulds Mrs J; Hamilton Mrs C; Hall Mrs Lulie; Heath Mrs E; Hartley S; Heath Sarah; Herron Mrs A; Helline Mrs A; Howard Lottie; Hook Mrs E; Horn Mrs H; Ingram Alice; Jamison Annie; Johannes Olga; Jones Janette; Koehn Mrs Mary; King Mrs E (for); King Mrs Eliza; Knox Mrs D S; Kelly Mrs Lydia; Lenard Mrs (for); Leslie Lizzie; Longdon Mrs L C; Lucens Mrs E; Logan Edna; Lowry Bella; Lough Mary A; Mead Mrs D C; Merry Mrs P; Mattie Pauliene; Mitchell Mary E; Morgan Mrs M; Morris Mrs R; Moreland Mrs A; Maloney Maggie; Morgan Kate V; Montgomery Mrs C D; McAles E; McCostline Mrs Andrew; McCain Lina J P; McCuen Mrs; McCandless Mary; McIlwain Kate; McKee Mrs L; McFarland Mrs J W; McKnight Mrs E; McPherson Mrs H; McRoberts Mrs M S; McNeeley A; Owens Mary; Patterson Mrs F R; Palmer Mrs C; Peters Ida; Palmer Mrs M C; Penton Juliet; Plunkett Mrs John (for); Pierce Mrs Bell; Potter Mrs F B; Reeder Sophia; Redington B; Riddle Maggie; Rowe Lucy; St Clair Ada; Schlander E E; Schlander Anna; Schlander Agatha; Sohl Mrs M E; Schaeffer L; Smith Mrs S D; Slaglo Annie; Stevenson Mrs A C; Swift Mrs Mattie; Tenkel Kate; Thomson Lizzie; Wentworth M A; Waity Caroline; White Sane (for); Walters Mrs A; Watson Kate B; Williams Mrs M; Wyle Mrs C; Woolston Mrs M; Wright Mrs H; Young Rose.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

WEDNESDAY, August 28, 1872.

Adams Dr Wm S; Acee M A; Agnew Jas C; Albert or J; Alexander W W; Achon G W; Atmore Y; Anderson W; Anderson Jas M; Anderson W F; Anstine W F; Armstrong & Sons; Bailey Geo; Bailey T; Baird Rev J N; Baker Jacob A; Baum J K; Betten R; Bartley Rev W; Barnes H R; Barr B; Barr A K; Barcott A E; Barth J N; Bambill & Co J B; Ball Rev Mr; Bell Geo; Beetz W S; Beesmen T H; Buffler Jno; Beck Axel; Belsinger G; Bennett Wm; Bernard J H; Beechbletch F B; Berline Harry; Berger Wm; Becker Harry C; Blair Rev H H; Blair Thos E; Blackburn A F; Blackard Frank; Blackson Wm D 2; Black Hon Jerry L; Bonnell J S; Boosah Rev A J; Bongati J; Boner Henry; Betts Thos; Bitee Robt; Borcutt [illegible] has 2; Boon Louis; Bowers Wm (for); Boyd J; Boyle David (for); Brooks Isaac; Brown Jas H; Brown F P; Brown Wm; Broom J W; Bradley J D; Bacon G W; Brannock J P; Beggs Martin; Brisbel Victor; Bramhall B M; Briscoe A E; Leben & Bro B F; Bryan Saml; Bryan W C; Ryan W G; Bryan Jno; Fulrington H H; Burke Jacob; Byrnes Peter; Calloway C P; Campbell Geo W; Camin P F; Calvert Geo; Carles Thirton; Carson Jno; Carroll Wm; Carter Thos; Caskin H S; Canch W B; Carroll Thos; Chambers J H; Offer G [illegible] Cavalry; Chase Norris A 2; Clutch Ed; Clark Edwin; Clark E; Clark Thos; Clerk Dr B; Cook A; Cook Jno E; Cook Joshua F; Cooper Wm A; Connelly Jno (for); Cope & Co; Coreen J C; Coleman D J; Couch Jno; Courtney W C; Craig J David; Cole H; Collins Maurice; Coleman Jno E; Colby Saml; Cronin T; Crane W; Crossen Thos 2; Crawford A Co J W; Curtis Jno; Cummins Michael; Daily Wm W; Davey Jas G 2; Darcy Michael; Day Henry; Davis A B; Davis W O; Davis Jno; Davis Jno M; Davis J S 4; Davis Thos; Davidson D; Devin Geo; Dean David; Deehan Jno; Delany Saml H; Duvall Jno; Dinsmore Wm; Dixon Jas; Dickey & Jas Paul; Dickson H; Dickson E C; Dorsey Chas; Dunn Pat; Druke Jacob; Drum Jas; Dunbar Robt; Dunn A; Dull D M; Dunbar Wm F; Duncan Peter J; Eaton Thos; Elliott D M; Eichelberger Otto; Edgerton David; Eisenbach H; Ellenberger A; Eknehn W C; Ericson Chas M; Elliott D P; Engel Jos; Edwards Wm; Forbes Thos; Erner Reno; Emery Jno (for); Erwin B; Fallon J; Fiskin Mat; Franze Benj; Fawcett Emmer 4; Ferbacher Capt C; Fay Thos (for); Faight Henry; Ford J L; Fisher Edmund; Fischer Louis; Fitzpatrick & Bros; Fetgey C C; Findley D; Fitz S R; Finan & Bro; Finney A N; Flaherty M; Fleming Jas; Frazier Geo W; Folger J B; Ferguson Wm; Ferguson Isaac D; Fulton G P; Fulton Wm; Gabriel Geo; Gamp Christ; Gallagher Peter J; Gander J E; Gatewood Wm; Gast V; Gaxter J W; Gibbons H O; Gibson Thos A; Gilmore Wm (for); Ginster Jno; Gilpin Chas L; Gilbert A B; Gillett Geo; Gibbons Wm; Glaser B; Goodwin H J; Goldsmith E; Gould J M; Grade M; Gray N H; Greer Jos; Greaves & J Martland; Gorman J; Green Peter; Greening F A; Guthrie Jos; Gottfried P; Gwinford Jno; Hall Elijah; Hale R W; Hagerty Rich; Hague G; Hashue Henry; Hahn Fred; Haley J; Hays Rev; Hamer E; Hanna Ed S; Harrison J B; Hamilton J B; Hartford O M; Harver Jno; Hare R C; Harris J H; Harmon Solomon; Harper, Gutman & Co; Harper Jas; Hastings Henry; Hastings C O; Hayes J D; Hanis F; Hough Mr; Hegerty Pat (for); Helsfeld Harry; Heffler Louis; Henning H; Hill Jas D; Hill E (for); Hindman Ed; Hilsdon Ed; Hooper Saml 2; Holmes C; Holmes D; Holmes A; Hopkins D D; Hopkins David; Hosier Frank; Hogle Jas; Howell H (for); Howard C; Howard A; Howard C; Howard And; Hummer Mr; Humphrey Brown; Hugh Wm; Hughes F W; Hughes C T; Hughes H G; Jar J J & H; Jackson W; Jackson S H; James Jno; Jeffcott Jesse (for); Jenkins Ira; Jenkins J; Joseph S (for); Justus W R 2; Jones Danl W; Jones Mr (for); Jones W D; Jones J M; Jones David; Jones S N; Johnson Geo V; Johnson Jno; Johnson D; Johnson Henry; Johnson Jno; Kean & Richards; Kambeis Chas; Kean Jas (for); Kesler Jacob; Keller Jno D; Kennedy Jackson; Kennedy D B; Kerr Thos; Kelly Ed; Kelley Thos 2; Kelly Jas; Keister, Stifel & Co; Kraft L C; Kunkle Peter; Kroeger W; Keppard Geo; Kittle W; Killian Jno; Kintze Chas (2); King Stewart; King Saml; Kirchner F A; Kirkpatrick Jacob; Lake Chas; Lane Chas; Lasigne G W; Lowden M; Lewis Henry; Leatherer A; Lemmon H H; Lecker L P; Lehan Saml; Leonard M; Liggett Wm; Lighter Rev Jno T; Lindsay Saml; Linton W; Lichtenfelzer Jno; Littleton D G; Littleton Jos; Long Robt; Long S B; Long H H; Lowery Jno; Logan Thos D; Lowry Wm; Loggerman Fred; Loyd Chas; Loyd E; Lloyd Chas (for); Mahler J S; Matthias M; Madden E; Mahlon Jno; Markly Saml M; Mangus T; Mack C; Maguire Henry; Mahoney Jno; Mason Hugh (for); March J S; March V B; March J B; Mathews H; Marks Rev J J; Malony Pat; Marsh L; Marshall & Campbell; Martin Geo; Martin Wilson; Martin Conrad; Mente Albert; Mercer M B; Merzek Jno A; Mitchell Jas; Mitchell Marcellus; Miller J C 18; Miller Cyrus; Miller Saml B; Miller L A; Miller L A; Miller John; Moehe A R; Mark M; Morris Wm; Moore W W; Moore Chas J; Montgomery Jno; Moss S; Mooney Michael (for); Moore Albert; Morrison Robt; Morrison Thos H; Murphy J J; Murphy S F; Murphy Pat; Murphy Chas; Mullen Pat; Mullen Pat; McBride Morris; McBrowden J S; McCamp J S; McCandless Thos; McCarthy Thos; McCain Jno; McClure Jno; McCullough; McCutcheon Jos; McDonald Francis; McElroy Wm; McElroy & Co Wm; McElhaney J L; McGaffner H H 2; McGraw G W; McFarland & Co; McFetridge Wm S; McGarahan B; McGuire H; McKee Wm; McKinley Geo; McKibben A B; McLaughlin Pat (for); McLain S S; McNamara Thos; McManus R A; McNary P; McQuiston & Gulsman; McWalker Dr S 2; Neilson R A (for); Neithan Mr; Neely Jonathan; Neel & Co T; Noel Wm; Nixon White; Nicholson & Co T F; Owens Wm; Oakes Saml Jas (for); Overton R J; Olson H W; O'Neil A Co; O'Brian Jno; O'Connor Jas; Paine Francis; Pauls Solomon; Patterson John R; Patterson Wm; Perkins N B, 2; Peterson E J; Pinney Jno; Pia & Benedict; Phillips, Olliver & Jordan; Pitchner Alex; Parsons Jno; Powers M; Porter David; Porter D P; Peck Sam; Price T; Pratt J W; Pugh Thos; Quinn Jno; Rankin Jno J; Randall M S; Ramsey Wm M; Ramsey, Warner & Co; Ramsay & Scott; Ramsey Rev Saml; Ramsey Wm; Rawkins Chas W; Reay Jas S; Jenkins Jno A; Renz Jno; Reedy J E; Reninger Wm F; Rex S W; Reed D R; Reed H; Reiff C H; Richey Wm; Richardson Jas; Rice Chas; Rice Robbins & Co; Riddle A G; Kirkland J; Rigger Chas; Richardson N P; King Jas E; Rook T; Roberts Wm R; Rohr J; Robinson Col W G; Robinson Wm; Robinson Jas; Robinson C M; Rumbaugh G A; Russell & Co Jas; Russell & Wilson; Ryan Jno; Santon Chas H; Scanton & Co E S; Schneider R; Schumberg W M; Schull J; Scott Thos F; Scott Jas (for); Seager & H; Simmons C M; Sigmiller J; Sarby C W; Shaffer G T; Shaffer S; Shipman Jas; Shaw David; Simonton Jas; Sheets J L; Sheldon Jno A; Sharpy B B; Simmons Geo A; Siviers M; Smith Peter (for); Smith Chas D; Smith Jno T; Smith A K; Somers J C (for); Spear Wm M; Speaker S M; Sprague H N; Stanton Jno; Stanhouse C; Steele S A; Stanfield & Bros; Stevens Jno; Stewart J; Stewart Thos; Stewart C F; Stevenson W P; Stephens J; Stevens A L N; Stevenson Mr; Stickney Samuel; Stockton G W; Straight W C; Stein D; Stoddart Chas; Stoner Jos L; Sullivan Frecker; Sullivan Henry; Sullivan Wm; Sargent J; Sumner Jno; Saffolk Chas; Sweeney Jas; Scott Robt; Temmy Henry; Temmy Wm; Taylor W W & J A M; Thomas Rev H; Thomas Rev (col); Thomas Chas; Thorton Jas; Thayer J D; Thayer Paul; Toban W W; Towy Hiram; Todd Wm; Todd E B; Troup D A; Trusaback Jos; Tarzey W; Torrey Peter (for); Treadway & Orr; Tweed M H; Twigg Jno; Wylie W A; Upham B P; Urquhart Mason; Vaking W S; Vittum J C; Van Dixon V; Wagner & Co; Walsh Thos; Walsh Jno; Walters Chas; Walker W P; Waite Geo W; Walker & Co; Walker W H; Waltz Saml; Wallace Geo; Watson A; Warner & S; Watkins Wm B; Wells H F; Weiler W H; Weiss & Co W; Weber A W; Weiner A A; Weller Jno; Weeks & Co; Westcott W W; Wittenbaugh A B; Warner Jos; Wilson, Wentzel & Co; Windsor Geo; Whitman P; Wigmore Jos; Wilson Jno; Winder Jno; Wendell Jas; Wilt Jas; White W J (for); Williams Jno; Williams Wm; Williams Ross; Williams Wm W; Wilson Jas L; Wilson H P; Welt Andrews; Woodruff H A; Walters J A; Woods Jno; Woods E S; Woods T T; Wright Jno W; Young R (for); Young Robt; Zeigler S Smith.

VARIETY—American Knitting Machine Co; L F & Co; Empire City Circus; Myers's Circus; Diamond Glass Co; Phoenix Glass Ware Co; Editor Evangelist; Super; Pittsville Mut Ins; Gold Metal Needle Co; Steamer R J Grace; Coal Valley Coal Co; Pittsburgh Shoddy Factory; Pitts Labor Ex; Board of Improvement; West Eureka Slating Co; Duquesne Sperm Works.

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Auction Sale Saturday, 10 O'clock A. M.

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Never Use the Knife.

DRS. KLINE AND LINDLEY, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, and DR. BORLAND, at Franklin, Venango county, Pa., are making unparalleled cures of CANCERS, TUMORS and ULCERS.

No Knife, No Caustic, No Blood, Little Pain.

GREAT CANCER ANTIDOTES.

For particulars address either of the above. MWF

ESTABLISHED 1844.

Pennsylvania White Lead Works.

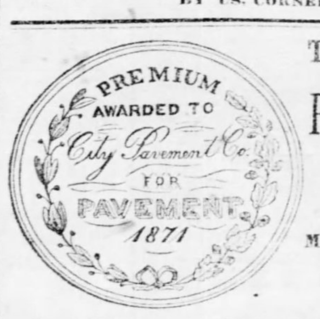
FAHNESTOCK, HASLETT & SCHWARTZ.

Having sold out the Drug branch of our business, (firm Schwartz & Haslett), we now devote our entire attention to

WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE, COLORS DRY AND IN OIL, LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE, PUTTY, VARNISHES, &c.,

137 FIRST AVENUE,

IMMEDIATELY IN THE REAR OF THE WAREHOUSE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY US, CORNER WOOD STREET AND FIRST AVE.



THE STOW Foundation Pavement, Mechanics' Institute Premium, 1871.

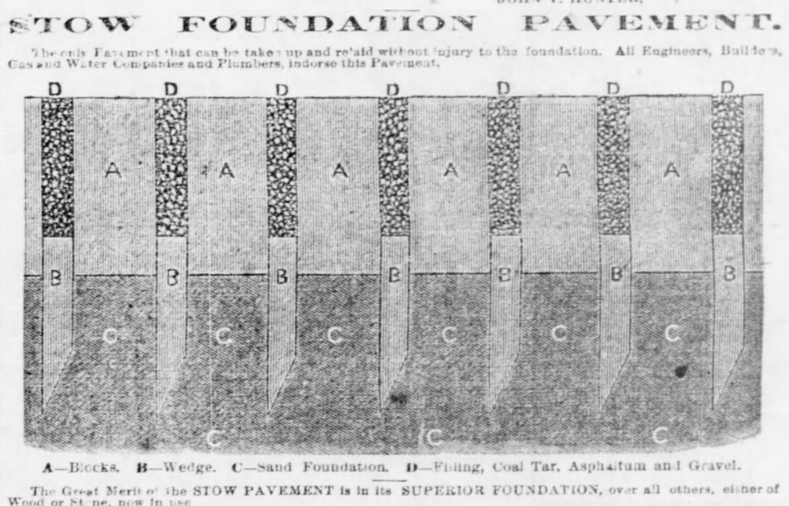
Report of the Committee on Pavements, at the last Exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco, California, where the Stow Foundation Pavement was first introduced, and where it has been in use the past seven years.

"For general practical and public benefit, we do not hesitate to pronounce the Stow Foundation Pavement, exhibited by the City Paving Company, together with the actual tests of its durability, as presented by the wear and tear in the streets of San Francisco, to be SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS, when taking into consideration the method of laying it, the time it has been laid, the form of its construction, and an honest comparison with others which have been submitted to the same test. WE AWARD IT THE FIRST PREMIUM."

Signed, EDWIN A. SHERMAN, JOHN V. HUNTER, Committee.

STOW FOUNDATION PAVEMENT.

The only Pavement that can be taken up and relaid without injury to the foundation. All Engineers, Builders, Gas and Water Companies and Plumbers, indorse this Pavement.



A—Blocks. B—Wedge. C—Sand Foundation. D—Filling, Coal Tar, Asphaltum and Gravel.

The Great Merit of the STOW PAVEMENT is in its SUPERIOR FOUNDATION, over all others, either of Wood or Stone, now in use.

It is a well known principle, in fact an AXIOM in Engineering, that where *sand* can be *confined* it is the best foundation that can be obtained. This principle—the confinement of sand—is perfectly and thoroughly secured in this pavement by the *Wedges* which are driven between and below the blocks into the sand, (*see cut*,) thus securely confining it and rendering lateral displacement, or compression by vertical pressure, totally impossible.

It is also incontrovertible, that where wood is kept uniformly wet, it will not decay. This pavement being laid directly on a sub-stratum of sand, and the surface made air and water-tight, the blocks receive and retain the moisture from beneath by *capillary attraction* and are uniformly wet, even in the dryest weather; thus decay or *dry rot cannot take place*.

It is, when finished, a perfectly *sectional* pavement, each block sustaining the weight required, independent of the other.

It is so constructed that the different pieces do not become loose by use; but the *longer the pavement is used the more substantial it becomes*.

The gravel does not become loose, as in other pavements, but will remain firm as long as the pavement will last.

A portion can be taken up and replaced without injury to the pavement. In taking it up for *laying water or gas pipes, or for constructing sewers*, there is no necessity of removing any more than what is required for the pipe or sewer, which can be replaced in as firm and substantial manner as the original pavement, at one-fourth the expense of any other wood pavement.

In San Francisco, where the pavement has been in use more than *six years, at least nineteen-twentieths* of all pavements put down in that city for the past four years have been of the "Stow Foundation," the *property owners selecting it in preference* to any other pavement. Address,

RICHARD S. ROBERTSON,
12 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR SALE.

COAL LAND FOR SALE!

Herron & Bates,

38 WOOD STREET.

147 Acres 8 feet vein Coking Coal, near Greensburg. Good Improvements on Farm, Fruit, &c. $125 per Acre.

200 Acres three-quarters of a mile from Jacobs Creek Station, Connellsville Railroad. Fine improvements; 8 feet vein Gas Coal under the whole Farm—$140 per Acre.

250 Acres Coal Land, near Fairfield Station, Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Improvements fair. Splendid Orchard. Price $13,500. Easy terms.

180 Acres at Blairsville Intersection, underlaid with Coal, near Isabella Coal Works. Surface good and good improvements: Pennsylvania Central runs through the center. West Penn on the west side. Part of the Farm can be laid out in Lots. Rare chance for speculation. Price $9,000; improvements worth $5,000.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SECURITIES.

FOR SALE,

Elegant Property

IN

NORTHWESTERN PART OF PHILADELPHIA.

An Elegant Four-story Brick Residence, Three-story Back Building, containing 12 fine large Rooms elegantly finished. The House is finished throughout in first-class style, with all the modern improvements—Marble Mantles, Range in Kitchen and Gas throughout the entire House.

A large Yard and Garden, planted with fine Fruit and Shrubbery; a side entrance to the House.

This Property is located in a nice neighborhood in the city. Several families from Pittsburgh live in the immediate neighborhood.

To be sold on account of the unavoidable absence of the owner.

Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of

C. H. LOVE, Real Estate Broker,

58 FOURTH AVENUE.

Quincy Foundry

FOR SALE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the front door of the Court House, in Wheeling, West Virginia, commencing at 10 A. M., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1872,

The Property known as HAMILTON'S QUINCY FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

The above named Works are the largest and most complete of any West of the Mountains, and have been in successful operation for over 40 YEARS, and the death of the senior partner now only making the sale necessary.

The said works are situated in the central part of the city of Wheeling, West Virginia, near to both railroad and river. The buildings are about 214 feet long, 159 feet wide, mostly of brick, and 3 stories high. The Foundry is provided with one 12 ton Air Furnace, and one 8 and one 6 ton Cupola, with necessary Cranes, Engines, Railways, Flasks, &c., &c., and almost a countless number of Patterns of all kinds and descriptions; but is specially prepared for turning out heavy work, such as Mill Machinery, Water Pipes, &c. The Machine Shop is complete in all its parts, and is provided with all the modern machinery of the best patterns and kind. The Blacksmith Shops, Pattern Shops, &c., are all complete in all their parts.

Sale positive. Terms—One-third cash, the balance in one, two and three years, with interest from day of sale.

For further particulars apply to or address at Wheeling, West Virginia,

HANNIBAL FORBES,
Trustee and Administrator.

REAL ESTATE

For Sale or Exchange

FOR CITY PROPERTY.

ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE, AT BRADDOCK'S, three minutes' walk from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, containing 10 Rooms, Marble Mantels in Parlor and Dining Room, front and back Portico, good Cellar under the entire House. Lot 225 feet front by 239 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.

ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE near the above Property, containing 7 Rooms, Marble Mantel in Parlor, front and back Portico, good dry Cellar. Lot 225 feet front by 210 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.

The above Property is very desirable for Country Residences, being on the high ground on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Beautiful view of the Monongahela river from both properties.

INQUIRE OF

John A. Carothers,

108 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH PA.

VALUABLE

Furnace Property

FOR SALE.

Owing to the near termination of a ten years' partnership, the undersigned offer at Private Sale their Furnace Property, situated in the town of Hopewell, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, containing one Charcoal Blast Furnace Stack, which is in successful operation and yielding from 40 to 45 tons metal per week, with Casting House, Stabling for 30 Horses; 1 large Storehouse, 14 Dwelling Houses, 1 Warehouse, &c., with Coal Ore and Timber Land, easy of access. This Property is in good working order and one of the most advantageously situated Furnace Properties in the State, being directly on the line of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad. The Land on which the Furnace is situated reaches to and connects with the Kemble Coal and Iron Co., at Riddlesburg. On this tract of land, or in close contact, are about 375 Acres, about 200 Acres of which is Coal Land, containing all the seams of Coal known to the Broad Top Coal Field.

One of the Iron Ore Tracts belonging to this Property connects with the Kemble Coal and Iron Co.'s celebrated Ore Bank, south of Tatesville. If not sold by the 1st of September, 1872, the Property will be for rent. In addition to the above there is a number of Valuable Iron Ore Leases belonging to the Property. Any additional information will be given by addressing the undersigned, who will take pleasure in showing the property.

LOWRY, EICHELBERGER & CO.,
Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa.

RAILWAY GUIDE.

RAND, M'NALLY & CO.'S

Railway Guide and Hand-Book,

Gives the latest Time Cards and Ticket Fares of all Roads. It also gives the Population, full description, Hotels, etc., of every Railroad and River Town in the United States and Canada. No other work furnishes such information. For sale by all Newsdealers. Price 40 cents.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILWAY—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE—On and after SUNDAY, AUGUST 18th, 1872. Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Through Mail	6:00 a m	McKeesport Ac No. 1	6:40 a m
Braddock's Ac.	7:30 a m	Braddock's Ac No. 1	7:55 a m
Mixed Way	9:00 a m	West Newton Ac	[illegible]
McKeesport Ac. No. 1	11:00 a m	Confluence Ac.	10:40 a m
Confluence Ac.	3:30 p m	McKeesport Ac No. 2	2:05 p m
West Newton Ac	4:35 p m	Mixed Way	[illegible]
Braddock's Ac	5:30 p m	Through Mail	5:55 p m
McKeesport Ac No. 2	6:15 p m	Braddock's Ac No. 2	7:55 p m
McKeesport Ac No. 3	11:00 p m	McKeesport Ac No. 3	9:0? p m
Church Train	1:00 p m	Church Train*	10:05 a m

*Sunday only.

All Trains daily except Sunday.

Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation, make connection at Broadford and Connellsville for Mount Pleasant and Uniontown.

CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh the Pittsburgh Washington and Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at No. 43 Fifth avenue, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P., W. and B. R. W. can be procured at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the Depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by W. ARMSTRONG'S Baggage Express, on orders left at this office.

For further information apply to

W. B. BROBST,
Agent, No. 43 Fifth avenue,
Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.
E. K. HYNDMAN,
General Superintendent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—AFTER JUNE 2d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	1:30 a m	Mail Train	1:05 a m
Mail Train	7:35 a m	Fast Line	1:35 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	12:50 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:20 a m
Philada. Ex.	5:10 p m	Southern Ex.	9:10 a m
Fast Line	7:10 p m	Through Pas.	1:35 p m
		Pacific Ex	2:05 p m
		Way Passenger	8:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Home'd Ac. No. 1	6:10 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Walls No. 1	6:3? a m	Home'd Ac. No. 1	7:20 a m
Walls No. 2	7:55 a m	Brinton Ac. No. 1	7:5? a m
Walls No. 3	10:20 a m	Walls No. 2	8:50 a m
Walls No. 4	11:51 a m	Walls No. 3	10:05 a m
Walls No. 5	3:20 p m	Walls No. 4	1:20 p m
Johnstown Ac.	4:05 p m	Wall's No. 5	3:20 p m
Brin'n Ac No. 1	4:15 p m	Wall's No. 6	5:50 p m
Brad'ks Ac. No. 1	5:30 p m	Brint'n Ac No. 2	6:50 p m
Wall's Ac. No. 6	6:05 p m	Brad'ks Ac. No. 1	7:20 p m
Brin'n Ac. No. 2	9:20 p m	Brin'n Ac No. 3	11:10 p m
Wall's No. 7	11:05 p m		

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express and Brinton Accommodation No. 2 leave daily. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:30 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 9:35 a. m.; Philadelphia 1:30 p. m.; Baltimore 1:15 p. m.; Washington 3:40 p. m.; New York 4:29 p. m.

Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 10:15 p. m.; Philadelphia 2:40 a. m.; Baltimore 2:15 a. m.; Washington 5:50 a. m.; New York 6:10 a. m.

Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:10 p. m.; arrives Harrisburg 2:10 a. m.; Philadelphia 6:50 a. m.; New York 10:14 a. m.

Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:10 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 3:20 a. m.; Philadelphia 7:05 a. m.; Baltimore 7:00 a. m.; Washington 10:00 a. m.; New York 10:14 a. m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:05 p. m. Leave Pittsburgh 9:20 p. m.; arrive Brinton's 10:20 p. m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal Stations, can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from Hotels and Residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co., on orders left at this office.

THOS. E. WATT, Agent,
78 Fifth avenue, or
WM. B. STOREY, Agent,
Union Depot.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager, Philadelphia.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, July 15, 1872, Three Through Trains daily, (except Sunday), will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions and Central and Western New York.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	7:10 a m	8:35 p m
Night Express	10:40 p m	6:15 a m
Mail	10:50 a m	4:45 p m
1st Hulton Accommodation	6:10 a m	6:30 a m
1st Soda Works Accommod'n.	9:30 a m	8:05 a m
Parnassus Accommodation	11:40 a m	2:10 p m
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	3:25 p m	10:3? a m
2d Hulton Accommodation	5:00 p m	[illegible]
2d Soda Works Accommod'n.	6:00 p m	5:15 p m
3d Hulton Accommodation	8:[illegible] p m	[illegible]
Special Parker Train (Sunday)	7:10 a m	8:3? p m

A Special Sunday Train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7:10 A. M., arriving at Parker at 11:25 A. M. Returning leaves Parker at 4:44 P. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:35 P. M.

Church Train to and from Soda Works Sunday; arrives at Pittsburgh at 9:50 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after JUNE 3d, 1872 the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1.	6:35 a m	Mail	6:5? a m
Freeport No. 1	8:35 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:25 a m
Express	10:30 a m	Claremont Ac.	11:20 a m
Claremont Ac.	1:18 p m	Springdale No. 1	2:45 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:55 p m	Express	3:35 p m
Mail	5:35 p m	Freeport No. 2	4:30 p m
Springdale No. 2	6:20 p m	Springdale No. 2	6:25 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:50 P. M.

The 6:50 a. m. Train and 3:35 p. m. Train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.

For further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager, Philadelphia.
ROBERT NEILSON,
Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN-HANDLE ROUTE. After JUNE 2d, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time:

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Southern Ex.	1:13 a m
Columbus Mail	7:13 a m	McDonald Ac.	6:5? a m
Washington Ac.	8:53 a m	Washington Ac.	8:33 a m
Pacific Express	9:43 a m	Steubenville Ac.	10:08 a m
McDonald Ac.	11:53 a m	Cincinnati Exp.	12:23 p m
Southern Ex.	3:13 p m	McDonald Ac.	[illegible]
Steubenville Ac.	4:28 p m	Columbus Mail	5:38 p m
McDonald Ac.	6:13 p m	Fast Line	6:43 p m
Sunday Ch train	12:58 p m	Sunday Ch train	10:03 a m

3:13 p. m. Southern Express will leave daily.

12:23 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.

All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:53 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation, due in Pittsburgh at 8:33 a. m., and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 5:38 p. m.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From JUNE 2d, 1872, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Pacific Ex.	1:13 a m
Cin & Whg Mail	[illegible]	Wheeling Ex.	10:53 a m
Erie and Yen Ex	[illegible]	Erie and Yen Ex	12:[illegible]
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Chi & St. Louis Ex	4:48 p m
Pacific Ex.	[illegible]	Cleveland Ex.	[illegible]
Chicago Exp.	[illegible]	Erie and Yen Ex	[illegible]
Cleveland Ex.	[illegible]	Cleveland Whg Ex	6:53 p m
Wellsville Ac.	[illegible]	Erie Ex.	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	6:5? a m
Leetsdale Ac.	[illegible]	Leetsdale Ac.	[illegible]
Leetsdale Ac.	[illegible]	Enon Ac.	[illegible]
New Castle Ac.	[illegible]	Leetsdale Ac.	[illegible]
Enon Ac.	3:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	[illegible]
Leetsdale Ac.	[illegible]	New Castle Ac.	[illegible]
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:23 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	[illegible]
Leetsdale Ac.	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	[illegible]
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Chicago Express leaves daily.

Chicago Express arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily. Mondays excepted.

Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.